DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 176 10 September 1979

BULGARIA

Bulgarian National Day Celebration Activities Reported C 1
Leaders at Reception C 1
Anniversary Parade C 1
USSR Delegation Arrival C 2
Friendship Committee Meeting C 2
Wreath Laying C 2
Ambassador Reception in Moscow C 3
BTA Refutes Reports Bulgaria Sent Arms to Kurdish Rebels C 3
Briefs: Dragoycheva at Meeting C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO: No 'Soviet Brigade' in Cuba [Rovensky, 5 Sep] D 1
Slovak Daily Cites Cuba-Egypt Polemics in Havana D 1
[Loerincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 5 Sep]
Chnoupek To Head CSSR Delegation to 34th UN Session D 2
Bilak Receives GDR's Heinrich Adameck 6 September D 2
Vienna Radio Comments on Charter 77 Developments D 3
[Coudenhove-Kallergi]
New Army Regulations To Come Into Effect 1 October D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 4 Sep]
Party Card Exchange Interviews Interrupted in Two Localities D 4
Need for Specific Tasks [Medved in Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Aug] D 4
Preparation of New Tasks [Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Aug] D 5
Prague CP Committee Discusses Fuel Situation D 6
Ehrenberger Views Need To Conserve Energy D 6
RUDE PRAVO on Urgent Duties in Present Economic Situation [30 Aug] D 7
Briefs: FRG Senator Visit; Polish-Built Power Plant; Agreement With Arab Journalists; Turkish Trade Protocol D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Voice of GDR Comments on Reports of USSR Troops in Cuba E 1
[Leuschner]
ADN Notes USSR Envoy Meeting With French Envoy to FRG E 2
Antonov-Led USSR Delegation Visits Leipzig Fall Fair E 2
Krolikowski Reception E 2
Honecker Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Sep] E 3
Meeting With Mittag E 4
Fischer Makes Toast at Dinner for Dutch Minister E 4
Joint Communique on Finnish CP Delegation Visit Released E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Sep]
Violation of Airspace by FRG Plane Protested E 7
DPA: GDR To Allow Writers To Leave Country E 7
Verner Addresses Berlin Antifascist Commemoration Rally E 8
Honecker Sends Birthday Greetings to Bishop E 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Aug]

HUNGARY

MTI Reports FRG Chancellor Schmidt 6 September Departure F 1
Carter's Statements on Cuba, Arms Spending Reported [Kulszar] F 1
Paper Marks Convening of Havana Nonaligned Conference F 2
[Varni in NEPSZABADSAG 2 Sep]
Text of Officials' National Day Message to Vietnam F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 2 Sep]

POLAND

Further Reportage on Gierek Visit to France G 1
Arrival in Paris G 1
Meeting With Giscard [Paris Domestic] G 1
8 September Departure G 1
Warsaw on Results G 1
PAP Correspondent on Relations [Ostrowski] G 2
Reportage on Mongolian Defense Minister Visit G 3
Meeting With Gierek G 3
Jablonski Decoration Presentation G 3
Decorations, End of Visit G 3
Jablonski Receives New Swedish Ambassador G 4
Kruczek Delivers Speech at Bulgarian Anniversary Concert G 4
TRYBUNA LUDU Dispatch on CIA Report of Soviet Presence in Cuba G 4
[Lozinski, 6 Sep]
Sejm Committee Discusses World Peace Initiatives G 5
Workers Group Publishes Charter on Workers' Rights G 6
[Miller in London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 7 Sep]
Gierek Inspects Harvest-Home Festival Preparations G 6
Government Presidium Reviews Agricultural Production G 7
Personnel Changes at Konin Voivodship Party Plenum G 8
Lukaszewicz Meets With Student Journalists at Camp G 8
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 30 Aug]
PZPR Politburo Discusses Housing, Heating, Party Celebration G 9
Briefs: Ambassador to Iran; New Argentine Ambassador G 10

ROMANIA

Further Reportage, Comment on Havana Nonalined Conference H 1
Andrei Meeting With Participants H 1
Further on Meetings, Cuba's Rodriguez H 1
SCINTEIA Comment [5 Sep] H 1
LUMEA on Nonalinement H 3
Ceausescu Receives Israel's Initiative And Change Party Leader H 5
Ceausescu Congratulates Shaykh of Qatar on National Day H 5
Burtica Receives Syrian Oil Minister 8 September H 5
Ceausescu Receives Libyan Ambassador at Latter's Request H 6
Spanish Paper Cites Romanian Denial of Arms Deal With Egypt H 6
[Estarriol in LA VANGUARDIA 1 Sep]
PLO's 'Arafat Comments on Romania's Middle East Peace Efforts H 6
[cross-reference]
AGERPRES Statement Condemns Rhodesian Raids in Mozambique H 6
Angolan Construction Minister Visits for Talks H 7
Meeting With Fazekas H 7
Meeting With Dinca H 7

Minister Previews Coming Bucharest World Oil Congress H 8
DPRK Premier To Visit Second Half of September H 8
Officials Attend DPRK Anniversary Film Show H 8
Officials Attend Meeting Commemorating Bulgaria's National Day H 9
Festive Meeting in Cluj [SCINTEIA 6 Sep] H 10
Ceausescu Receives Mali Ambassador's Farewell Call H 10
UK Conservative Party Delegation Visits 7 September H 10
Joint Health Cooperation Protocol Signed With Turkey H 11
Joint Economic Session With Philippines, Protocol Signed H 11
SCINTEIA Interview With German Minority Official [5 Sep] H 11
Correction to Andrei Visit With Vance in Washington H 12

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Meets With Foreign Leaders in Havana 7 September I 1
King Husayn I 1
Burnham of Guyana I 1
Manley of Jamaica I 2
Zairian Parliamentary President I 2
Milos Minic Meets With Moroccan Premier in Havana I 3
Reportage on Tito, Delegation Return to Yugoslavia I 3
Havana Departure Postponement I 3
TV Coverage of Return I 4
Departure Message to Castro I 4
Havana Departure I 4
Tito Expresses Gratitude for Recognition at Nonalined Summit I 5
SFRY Delegation Submits Proposal for Dispute Settlement I 6
Press Reports on Nonalined Summit, Conference Results I 6
TANJUG 6 September Review I 6
TANJUG 7 September Review I 7
Newspapers on Summit Outcome I 8
TANJUG Notes 'Big Differences' at Nonalined Summit Meeting I 8
TANJUG Views Decision on Kampuchean Question I 10
Vrhovec Speaks on Nonalined Decision Regarding Egypt I 10
President Tito Sends Greetings to Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi [BORBA 1 Sep] I 11
Djuranovic Sends Greetings to Libyan Official [BORBA 1 Sep] I 11
Ubiparip Holds Talks With Soviet Ambassador Rodinov I 12
Stambolic Holds Talks in Romania With Virgil Trofin I 12
Leaders Send Greetings to Bulgaria on National Day I 12
Tito to Zhivkov I 12
Djuranovic to Todorov I 12
Statements by BCP Politburo Member Lilov Noted I 13
Nicaraguan Defense Minister, Delegation Arrive for Visit I 13
Thai Foreign Minister To Visit 16-19 September I 13
New Iranian Ambassador Presents Credentials I 14
Federal Executive Council Reports on Economic Trends I 15
Macedonian Leader Vidoe Smilevski Dies in Skopje I 15

BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Leaders at Reception

AU091920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government gave a reception at the Boyana Residence tonight, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Misev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, as well as Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Also among those present were members of the State Council and of the government, as well as secretaries and members of the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union Permanent Board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, leaders of creative unions, and veterans of the party's revolutionary struggles; the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim, as well as leaders of other religious groups; generals of the Bulgarian People's Army; heroes of labor and outstanding scientists and cultural figures, as well as Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

Also among those present was the delegation of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society to the 9 September celebrations, headed by Sergey Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodar Kray CPSU Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country, under the leadership of Habib Djafari, doyen of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic to Bulgaria.

The national anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was played, after which, in the sunny hall of the Boyana Residence, the members of diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia were introduced to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and most cordially expressed their congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The reception proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Anniversary Parade

AU091503 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] The Bulgarian people are celebrating the 35th anniversary of socialist revolution on the "9 September" Square in Sofia, the square named for that great historical moment.

"At 1000 precisely, local time, members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, members of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, as well as party, state, public figures and functionaries, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, take their seats on the official tribune facing the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, after which the national anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is played."

The square is festively decorated with flowers and numerous posters. The working people's parade is inaugurated by a group of 2,000 young students dressed in national costumes. They are followed by workers from various Sofia factories and enterprises. Several outstanding workers standing in the crowd to watch the parade, or participating in it, are interviewed. They express their enthusiasm over the national holiday and report on their working achievements.

Workers and employees are also interviewed in other Bulgarian towns, where parades are also taking place.

USSR Delegation Arrival

AU081439 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the central leadership of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Organization arrived in Sofia on 8 September to take part in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution's victory in Bulgaria. The delegation is led by Sergey Fedorovich Medunov, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of Krasnodar Kray CPSU Committee.

At Sofia airport the delegation was cordially greeted by Nencho Stanev, first deputy chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, as well as by (Vladimir Lyashkov), adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

Friendship Committees Meeting

AU081440 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 8 September at Sofia's hall of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, a meeting took place between the leadership of the committee and a delegation of the CPSU Moscow Oblast Committee's declaration led by Anatoliy Simonin, secretary of the CPSU Moscow Oblast Committee and chairman of the oblast branch of the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship organization, which is visiting Bulgaria on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution's victory.

The USSR guests told the participants about the ever strengthening relations between the working people of Moscow Oblast and Sofia Okrug.

The delegation's members were awarded an honorary distinction of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. (Vladimir Lyashkov), adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, also attended the meeting.

Wreath Laying

AU081438 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution's victory in Bulgaria, wreaths were laid today at the Mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union Permanent Board, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the BCP Sofia City Committee, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Organization of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and others.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadisnki, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev, and Nacho Papazov. Deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers as well as leaders of public organizations also attended.

Ambassador Reception in Moscow

AU072105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday--the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution--Dimitur Znulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country in the Soviet Union, gave a reception at the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow tonight.

The reception was attended by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee [title as heard], Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and ministers and leaders of central departments, veterans of the Great Patriotic War who participated in the liberation of our country, and outstanding workers also attended.

Also among those present was Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Moscow also attended the reception.

BTA REFUTES REPORTS BULGARIA SENT ARMS TO KURDISH REBELS

AU071844 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

["BTA Refutation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 7 (BTA)--In connection with recent events in Iranian Kurdistan certain Iranian mass media transmitted reports condemning the People's Republic of Bulgaria for supplying arms to the Kurdish rebels.

The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency has been authorized to firmly refute these reports as groundless and unjustified and also to state that similar allegations are not in the interest of the existing bilateral equitable and mutually advantageous relations--a fact which has been repeatedly pointed out by Iranian officials.

BRIEFS

DRAGOYCHEVA AT MEETING--A festive meeting devoted to the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution was held at Parcherevo Village, near Sofia, today. Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the meeting. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 1 Sep 79 AU]

RUDE PRAVO: NO 'SOVIET BRIGADE' IN CUBA

AU071110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Note": "The Time Bubble"]

[Text] A few days ago Frank Church, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, took on a thankless task. He came out with the claim that there are several thousand Soviet soldiers in Cuba--a whole brigade of them. In this way Church had "discovered" something that even the CIA has not dared say up to now--the very same CIA that would have unleashed a noisy campaign if it had had the least cause for doing so.

But there is no "Soviet brigade" in Cuba. The lie released by Church into the world thus has short legs. And it has also missed its mark. The ones to convince themselves of this were the certainly greatly disappointed politicians--the inspirers of this slander in Washington--who had expected it to negatively influence the arrival of delegations to the Havana conference of nonalined countries. The conference started on Monday. It is being attended by delegations from almost 100 countries, including more than 60 presidents or government chairmen.

"We have convened in Havana in spite of all intrigues and maneuvers of American imperialism," Fidel Castro said when opening the conference. This is a succinct characterization of the situation. Imperialism--and above all American imperialism--zealously supported by the Maoists, strove--and is still striving--with all its might to influence the conference according to its intentions, which are hostile to the nonalined movement. And Senator Church's claim belongs exactly to the arsenal of the imperialist propaganda centers' filthy weapons. They are not used coincidentally, either as regards their form or their timing.

To put it simply, what Church said was to have been a time bomb. But in reality it was actually only a soap bubble. Senator Church's lie suffered the same fate as the bubble--it was blown up and then it popped. That is all.

SLOVAK DAILY CITES CUBA-EGYPT POLEMICS IN HAVANA

AU071543 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Sep 79 pp 1, 8 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz Havana dispatch: "From the Sixth Nonalined Conference; With Revolutionary Logic and Sincerity"]

[Excerpts] The enthusiastic--as always--interesting and weighty speech by Fidel Castro, the polemics evoked by the Egyptian delegate in connection with Castro's speech on the Middle East, all this has served to focus attention on the negotiations taking place in the new Congress Palace in Havana's Cubanacan district. And this attention is not merely in Cuba because there are currently more than 800 foreign journalists from more than 60 states in Havana who mediate for the world public the significant negotiations of the nonalined movement. The conditions for our work are really good--our Cuban friends are doing everything to make the flow of information rapid and extensive. True, even here one can find individuals, primarily from the bourgeois mass-communications media, who--in the spirit of the constant "cold war" against Cuba--see an act violating their "freedom of information" for instance when they experience some delays in telephone connections even when they involve territories lying outside Cuba and so forth.

But let us return to the discussion halls. We have mentioned the polemics which ensued the day before yesterday [3 September] and, therefore, we owe the reader a more detailed explanation. In the part of his speech dealing with the Middle East, F. Castro, first secretary of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and of Cuba's Council of Ministers, very sharply condemned the Camp David agreements and all that is connected with them. He stressed that peace supported by American weapons deliveries, peace against the Palestinians' rights--a bloody peace--can never become a true and just peace. He said that the line of the Camp David agreements harms all Arabs, including the Egyptian people, and he called Egypt, together with Israel, the gendarmes of imperialism in the Middle East, in the Arab world and in Africa. After the speech was concluded, Egyptian delegate B. Ghali interrupted the festive ceremony in quite an unusual way and wanted to protest; but the Sri Lanka president J.R. Jayewardene, who was in the chair, put him in his place and outlined the established bounds of propriety to him. All this had its sequel at the afternoon meeting, after the delegates had already elected F. Castro as the new conference chairman. The Egyptian delegation asked to speak and F. Castro granted it to him. The Egyptian very sharply attacked Cuba and defended the Egyptian capitulationist policy which, he claimed, had allegedly drawn peace nearer to the Middle East. It can be said that he had to pay dearly for this, since he was then subjected to a downpour of sharp criticism. Representatives of the PLO, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iraq, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Mali, Tanzania, Benin and others made statements from their seats one after the other. They rejected Ghali's dubious arguments, unmasked the policy of As-Sadat's regime and--contrary to Ghali--expressed great appreciation for Cuba's stances. Only after this more than 1 hour intermezzo was the conference actually able to continue its proper work, with the provision that it would revert to the Middle East problems later on and that it would appraise them primarily in the Political Committee.

It seems to me that it can be clearly said that after all this was in fact a demonstration of solidarity with the just cause of the Arabs, with the Palestinians and with Cuba. Obviously the sincerity and revolutionary nature of F. Castro's morning speech acted as a stimulus here. Actually he had spoken about things that are known, but in the context of the political and ideological diversity of the nonalined movement, all this sounded in the end as an impressive and captivating logical unmasking and clarifying of historical facts.

CHNOUPEK TO HEAD CSSR DELEGATION TO 34TH UN SESSION

LD081634 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak Government appointed Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek head of a delegation to the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, which will start on September 18. Members of the delegation are Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda; Czechoslovak representative in the United Nations Ilja Hilinsky; chief of the Department of International Organizations of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ludek Handl; and Czechoslovak ambassador to the United States Jaromir Johanes.

BILAK RECEIVES GDR'S HEINRICH ADAMECK 6 SEPTEMBER

LD071630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Heinrich Adameck, member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Television under the GDR Council of Ministers.

They discussed the deepening of cooperation in the sphere of the mass media. Present at the meeting was Jan Zelenka, director general of Czechoslovak Television.

VIENNA RADIO COMMENTS ON CHARTER 77 DEVELOPMENTS

AU071425 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1135 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kallergi commentary]

[Summary] One has evidently come to the conclusion in the CSSR that it would be better not to stage the proceedings against the members of Charter 77. A representative of the authorities recently paid a visit to regime critic Vaclav Havel in his prison in Ruzyne and proposed that he go to the United States for 1 year. Havel had been invited by director Josef Papp to make a movie. After a talk with his wife, however, the author refused the attractive offer. He does not want to be discretely discarded, but stay in his home country and fight for the Charter cause together with his friends. The 10 Charter 77 members have been in prison since the end of May for publicly airing grievances in the country.

The movement has increasingly been cooperating with the democratic opposition in Poland, which is giving the authorities cause for concern. Unlike in the CSSR, however, this opposition is being tacitly tolerated in Poland. Now it looks as though those responsible in Prague want to avoid an uproar. Undoubtedly, the strong reaction from abroad is one of the causes. Czechoslovak emigre circles view the offer to Havel to leave the country and the fact that the court proceedings are being constantly postponed as a success for the moderate forces in the CSSR leadership. Some substantial improvements in the conditions of detention corroborate this; formerly the detainees had to talk with their lawyers through a grated spyhole, now they may receive regular visits from their lawyers and family members. It seems that the hotbeds in the penitentiary system have received orders for moderation from above. An arrangement with the Charter members--immunity, for keeping silent--has however been thwarted by Havel's decision to stay in the country.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS TO COME INTO EFFECT 1 OCTOBER

AU071130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "New Regulations in the Czechoslovak People's Army"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--As of 1 October 1979 the new basic regulations [rady] of the CSSR armed forces will come into effect in the Czechoslovak People's Army. The regulations were issued as part of an all-army effort to strengthen the defense ability of our fatherland. With the beginning of the approaching training year the army's life will be determined by new regulations for internal duty, for garrison and guard duty, and for discipline.

The new regulations generalize the experience gained in building up the armed forces. They reflect the changes that have taken place in the past few years and express basic attitudes and requirements that are in harmony with the social development and modern military craft. They follow up the regulations valid up to now, which have fully asserted themselves and played an important role in forming the socialist character of the Czechoslovak armed forces.

PARTY CARD EXCHANGE INTERVIEWS INTERRUPTED IN TWO LOCALITIES

Need for Specific Tasks

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 WA

[Article by Bratislava PRAVDA editor Jan Medved: "Higher Standards Must Be Reflected in the Assigned Tasks"--passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Povazska Bystrica--In July the Povazska Bystrica District started conducting interviews for the exchange of party cards in 37 basic organizations of the party. After 4 weeks the CPSL District Committee stopped them for the time being. Until that day the meetings had approved only 3,070 communists for inclusion on the list of members considered for the exchange of party cards. Why has such a step been taken?

Necessity To Deal in Specifics

In reviewing the activity of party members and formulating requirements for their future work it is not admissible to deal in generalities. It is imperative to require of all of them to actively participate in the implementation of the assignments of the 15th CPCZ Congress, provide them with conditions which can promote the end, but approach each of them in a differentiated manner, especially when assigning tasks. PARTY TASKS MUST BE TAILORED TO THEIR EXPERIENCE; THEIR SKILLS AND FUNCTIONS AND MUST BE BASED, ABOVE ALL, ON SPECIFIC SITUATIONS AND PROBLEMS EXISTING AT SPECIFIC WORKSITES. THIS REQUIREMENT WAS SET DOWN BY THE RESOLUTION OF THE 12TH SESSION OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A check, carried out by the CPSL District Committee after the start of the first interviews at the beginning of July and the beginning of August, showed that the tasks which were being given to the communists did not correspond to the goals of the district party organization.

THE MAIN FACTOR IN THE ACTIVITY OF THE PARTY AT PRESENT IS THE ECONOMY. Its further development, even in this most industrialized district of the Central Slovakia Region, can only be achieved by instituting a higher standard in management and organization of labor and in intensification of efficiency and quality. HOWEVER, THERE WERE FEW TASKS RELATING TO THE ECONOMY--ONLY 19.6 PERCENT FOR THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, AND 26.2 PERCENT FOR THE OTHER COMMUNISTS. MANY TASKS WERE MERE FORMALITIES, EXPRESSED IN GENERALITIES AND ONES WHICH WOULD BE HARD TO CHECK ON.

Tasks and Duties

"Some party organizations assigned more demanding tasks to workers than to the ranking economic personnel. They made no distinction between managers and those who are being managed, between duties stemming from an operational assignment, a function, and those stemming from personal initiative. [paragraph continues]

There were also organizations which demanded that workers overfill their functional norm by as much as 15 percent, actively work in the socialist labor brigades collectives and in social organizations, assist in organizing production conferences, etc, while the superiors of these workers were merely asked to guarantee the production of the product, see that it is available in proper selection and keep up their export delivers," said CPSL District Committee Secretary Jan Budaj.

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY NOTICED THESE SHORTCOMINGS AND DREW ATTENTION TO THEM RIGHT AFTER THE EVALUATION OF INTERVIEWS WITH THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS. HOWEVER, NO SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE OCCURRED IN THE CONDUCT OF THE JULY INTERVIEWS. THEY WILL BE RESUMED IN SEPTEMBER.

Before resuming the interviews in September, the CPSL District Committee will organize aktivs consisting of chairmen of the basic organizations and aktivists. They will evaluate once more the experience gathered from the interviews and remind the participants of the goals which they are trying to achieve. This will be done in order to make sure that the old mistakes are not repeated.

Preparation of New Tasks

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Aug 79 p 1 WA

[Editorial: "Need To Activate Everybody"]

[Excerpt] Some communists and functionaries had viewed the preparations for the party card exchange as a mere administrative exercise. This fact became evident from some attitudes which have been corrected in time, and it was reflected also in the type of specific tasks assigned during the first interviews.

For example, 32 [as published] organizations in the Povazska Bystrica District started interviews in July. Their political-organizational preparation was of a high level, interviews were critical, evaluations comprehensive. However, the committees underestimated the importance of specific tasks as an activating factor for the coming period. The level and substance of the tasks they assigned were not in conformity with the spirit of the dialog conducted with the communists and still less with the needs of the party in the district. The CPSL District Committee therefore made the decision to temporarily suspend the interviews. The committees are now preparing new tasks, ones that are in harmony with the skills of the communists, their functions, and the needs of the organizations. They are making sure that there is unity between the goals of the basic organizations and the goals of the CPSL district organization as a whole. A similar underestimation of preparations for the interviews has also occurred in the CPSL basic organization in Zdroj, and in the Bratislava II Borough. There, they had not adopted any work-time schedule for their activity and did not even prepare tasks for specific individuals. Accordingly, the borough committee did not allow them to proceed with their July interviews.

PRAGUE CP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FUEL SITUATION

LD071648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The supplies of fuels and power to the capital, and tasks for the assurance of the coming winter period were discussed in Prague today by the CPCZ city committee. The session was opened by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city committee of the party in Prague.

In the main speech, Jiri Pasek, secretary of the CPCZ city committee expressed appreciation of the wide wave of activity and initiative of Prague working people who, on the whole, rectified the production shortfall from the beginning of the year caused by the bad winter. Comrade Pasek spoke of the exemplary work of workers and technicians who in a record short time repaired a turbine in the Malesice Power and Heating Plant and he also valued highly the working approach of workers and technicians in the enterprises of the CKD-foundries, Motorlet, Arithma, Pal, Tesla-Vrsovice and others who in difficult conditions corrected the shortfalls in production and overfulfilled the plan.

On the other hand a number of other Prague production organizations, which have had much better possibilities, are lagging behind their intentions and thus also behind the plan. The critical, constructive discussion has singled out a number of reserves which exist, above all, in higher utilization of production means, in increasing shift work, in the utilization of working hours and in the management sphere. All those who spoke in the discussion stated that Prague is basically well prepared to face the problems of the coming winter period.

Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, voiced the conviction that the experience gained in the honest work and discipline of working people of the capital would contribute to the solution of problems arising from the given fuel and power situation.

EHRENBERGER VIEWS NEED TO CONSERVE ENERGY

LD072345 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Rationalization of the consumption of fuel and energy in Czechoslovakia must be reflected in speedy structural changes in the industry, in highly effective technologies requiring less energy and in the innovation of power-consuming appliances, Czechoslovak Minister of Fuels and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger told CETEKA.

On the occasion of Miners' Day, Vlastimil Ehrenberger said that the analysis of the exploitation of primary sources of energy has shown that consumption in 1990 would amount to about 140 million tons of standard fuel, which means that it is to be reduced through rationalization by 26 million tons of standard fuel within ten years, compared with the 1980 fuel and energy consumption.

Vlastimil Ehrenberger spoke of the slow introduction of power semi-conductor technique, insufficient application of progressive elements of measurement and regulation in heating systems and use of secondary energy and new light sources. Paying maximum attention to ways of economizing on fuel and energy, reduction of standard consumption and rationalization are paths towards a steady meeting of the requirements for fuels and energy, Vlastimil Ehrenberger said.

RUDE PRAVO ON URGENT DUTIES IN PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU061038 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Urgent Duty"]

[Excerpts] At present work is going on on next year's plans, which will conclude the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The preparation of this plan must be based on the conceptions of the entire 5-year plan and be its culmination. If, in the course of the preceding years of the 5-year plan, we have not succeeded in fully materializing certain partial targets, the plan must take this into account and it must strive to set up remedies that will bring the disrupted proportions into the desired correlation, corresponding to the national economy's needs and to the planned development of the society.

It is understandable that even a well-designed concept need not harmonize at every moment with the situation due to influences, mostly outside influences, affecting the concept. Such is life and it would not be right to expect that it will develop only according to our wishes and ideas. In such instances the new situations must be solved operatively; one should strive to cope flexibly with the obstacles standing in the way of the materialization of the concept adopted, so that its principles will remain valid and so as to make it possible to continue materializing it. From this it follows that the concept is decisive, that the operative measures must strikingly contribute toward the solution, but only to the extent given by the immediate need and in harmony with the concept and not according to subjective interests. The concept is the result of detailed analyses and well-thought-out plans. Operative measures must draw on the experience and knowledge acquired; these are an expression of the acquired abilities being directly applied. At the same time operative measures must be consistently based on the basic intentions and must not deepen the difficulties standing in the way of the materialization of the adopted concept, or even cause further disproportions.

It is an art to know how to help at the right moment and correctly. In the analysis of the behavior of national economy subjects, or in other words of enterprise practice, we find time and again that in selecting the operative solution one does not always select a course that will unambiguously support the given concept; far more frequently the enterprise pursues at a given moment its interest in fulfilling the planned tasks more easily. One should not generally reject the choice of the easiest way out, if it is in keeping with the all-social interests, but this condition is not always taken into account.

Probably it is no longer necessary to stress the complicated nature of the economic situation to anybody. To overcome this, to achieve even under the changed conditions the aims originally established, is not unrealistic; but it requires that everybody contribute to the mastering of difficulties as best he can, according to his abilities and strengths and on the basis of experience and of the responsible utilization of the knowledge of science and technology. No ingenuity will help here, even if it seems an easy solution and a contribution to the enterprise or branch. Ingenuity is always contradictory to all-social interests and cannot benefit them; on the contrary, it always harms them. And even less should one manifest bureaucratism in the complicated situation; one should cling even less to the obsolete production methods and incorrect relations. After all, even meticulous adherence to the norms made obsolete by life (even though as yet no new ones have been set up) is nothing but bureaucratism.

Our national economy needs a far greater influx of creative and energetic work. It needs the application of all that is truly new and progressive and that emphatically helps master the tasks for society's benefit. [paragraph continues]

To camouflage efforts by intentionally selecting the more expensive of two parts of equal quality for a certain installation does not truly help fulfill the plan. On the contrary, this irresponsibility distorts the fulfillment. This is a provable violation of the concept which clearly speaks of reducing production costs, improving its quality and making it less costly; it also leads to many other unfavorable consequences. Among them the creation of a false impression of success. And on top of everything else even remunerations are being paid for this--although in reality such practices should be punished by sanctions. And this applies not only to the economy but also to other spheres of life, simply to all those spheres where the adopted principles of society's development are being violated.

The concept and the operative measures must harmoniously complement each other; bureaucratism must be rooted out. And this does not apply to the sphere of national economy alone, but is valid generally. The result of false operative measures, and thus also the distortion of plan fulfillment, may be represented only by paper figures, not by true values. However, society's development is directly proportional to really created values, and to them alone--only they are valid. One should fight only for this kind of value--and under the current conditions, fight far more assiduously than ever before.

BRIEFS

FRG SENATOR VISIT--Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, received in Prague today Juergen Steinert, senator of the Free Hanseastic City of Hamburg, with whom he discussed questions concerning economic cooperation in transport. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD]

POLISH-BUILT POWER PLANT--The Prunerov II giant thermal power station near Kadan in North Bohemia, which has a projected capacity of 1050 megawatts, is being built by the Polish Budimex-Elektrim association of enterprises. Some 4,000 employees of the Polish enterprises are currently working at the construction site. According to the contract, the first bloc of the power plant should be commissioned by 31 December 1980 and the last, fifth bloc, by 30 April 1982. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH ARAB JOURNALISTS--On 22-25 August 1979 a meeting between a delegation of the Federation of Arab Journalists (FAJ) and a delegation of the International Organization of Journalists (MON) took place in the Prague headquarters of the International Organization of Journalists. The meeting focused, above all, on questions concerning fraternal cooperation between the two journalist organizations. MON is ready to continue to extend all-round assistance to Palestinian journalists and the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the right to reestablish an independent and sovereign Palestinian state. Both organizations condemn the repeated Israeli aggression against Lebanon. At the conclusion of the meeting a long-term cooperation agreement between the two organizations was signed. [Text] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 27 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

TURKISH TRADE PROTOCOL--Ankara--A protocol on trade between Czechoslovakia and Turkey in 1980-1982 was signed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak. Also signed was the final document of a session of the Czechoslovak-Turkish commission which discussed expansion of bilateral economic cooperation. At the invitation of the Turkish Government, Minister Barcak visited the international trade fair in Izmir. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1855 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD]

VOICE OF GDR COMMENTS ON REPORTS OF USSR TROOPS IN CUBA

LD081018 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A new anti-communist campaign has been unleashed in the United States under the pretext of an alleged presence of Soviet armed troops on Cuban territory. The Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA has described this campaign as a maneuver aimed both against Cuba and against the nonalined movement. Guenther Leuschner comments:

PRENSA LATINA asks with deliberate irony whether there is somehow the fear in the United States that the 2,000 or 3,000 Soviet soldiers, who some senators believe are in Cuba, could launch into or defeat the United States. It would be quite tempting to continue in this ironic vein. Perhaps it has been forgotten in the United States that the American base of Guantanamo with 3,000 Americans is still right in the middle of Cuba completely against the will of the Cuban people. Or perhaps we should recall that the U.S. Army has 500,000 soldiers stationed in 114 countries outside the United States. About three-quarters of them are in the immediate vicinity of Soviet borders. Even without any particular talent for mathematics it can be concluded from this that the socialist countries--even if we rounded off the figures conservatively--have to worry at least 100 times more over these American combat forces armed with the most modern offensive weapons compared with what Washington has to worry about over the alleged 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet soldiers. And to continue in this ironic tone, (?what would happen) if someone [word indistinct] came up with the idea that treaties with the United States could not be concluded and ratified until this U.S. presence had withdrawn to a suitable distance from the socialist borders.

But we can, of course, do without the bitter irony and recall that in the recent provocations against socialist Cuba, as is known, the same U.S. secret service, the CIA, was involved. The CIA has had a preference for a long time for the Cuban field of action. In 1975 a Senate committee dealt with the CIA's sordid activities abroad. A 350-page report was submitted which contained reports on murders, poisonings, falsifying information and just about every sordid act imaginable. Of these 350 pages, 100 dealt with the CIA's activities against Cuba. From the assassination attempts on Fidel Castro to the misadventure in the Bay of Pigs--nothing was missing. And above all, the CIA had omitted nothing, absolutely nothing on what it might be doing to harm Cuba.

All this happened 4 years ago when such events as Watergate, the fateful affair of the CIA in the Gulf of Tonkin and too many other things from this CIA witches' cauldron became public and harmed the United States. At that time leading politicians in Washington made solemn vows that the secret service would in the future be bridled. How quickly these vows are forgotten.

And now with the purpose of impeding the current nonalined states' summit conference in Cuba, the CIA invented a year ago the story about the MiG-23 planes in Cuba, a story which burst shortly afterward like a soap bubble. Again, to discredit Cuba another story was promptly circulated which caused a grand bourgeois FRG paper, moreover, to note a few days ago that anyone publishing secret service reports is usually thinking less of the truth than the effect.

I do not think that it was a ruse of the universal spirit which saw to it that news circulated right at the opening of the nonalined conference.

Really there is nothing to be added to this. Or perhaps there is one more thing: an outburst by the former CIA Director Colby in September 1974 to a TIME correspondent. Colby said then that one of the four most important functions of the CIA was to influence a situation positively for the USA by political or paramilitary means. A few weeks after this came out Colby had to leave his post. This has, however, altered nothing about the nature of the CIA and its functions.

ADN NOTES USSR ENVOY MEETING WITH FRENCH ENVOY TO FRG

LD071951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--(TASS-ADN)--The ambassador of the USSR in the GDR, P.A. Abrasimov, in West Berlin on Friday had a meeting with the French ambassador in the FRG, I. Brunet, who is at the same time head of the French Military Administration in this city. The meeting passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere. During the talk the ambassadors exchanged views on questions of mutual interest.

ANTONOV-LED USSR DELEGATION VISITS LEIPZIG FALL FAIR

Krolikowski Reception

AU061022 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet Government delegation, headed by Sergey Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, which is visiting the GDR on the occasion of the Leipzig Fall Fair, on Sunday, 2 September 1979.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, Werner Krolikowski and Sergey Antonov ascertained with great satisfaction that on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist policy conducted by our two parties a policy of fraternal friendship and the fruitful cooperation of the two states and peoples is successfully being further developed in all sectors of social life. The visit to the Soviet pavilion, Werner Krolikowski stressed, presented an impressive picture of the creative achievements of the Soviet people, including those of the Turkmen SSR, in the purposeful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The two interlocutors expressed their mutual conviction that the Leipzig Fall Fair, which is dominated this year by the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR, will serve the safeguarding of peace in the world and will contribute to the stimulation of worldwide trade.

On the GDR side the dinner was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, by the ministers Gerhard Briksa, Horst Soelle, and Dr. Udo-Dieter Wange, as well as by other officials. On the Soviet side, USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Pyotr Abrasimov and other members of the visiting delegation were among those present.

Honecker Toast

AU060950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, on his visit to the Soviet pavilion at the Leipzig fair on 2 September 1979]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends and comardes:

After my rounds I am anxious to thank you for your invitation to visit the USSR pavilion. Our meetings at the Leipzig fair have a long-standing tradition. They are part of our fraternal community, promote our trade and our friendly cooperation. On the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975, they have reached a high level and are successfully further developing.

This year's fall fair is marked by the 30th anniversary of the GDR, which we will be celebrating in a few weeks time. We can rightly say that these three decades have also brought a stormy upswing of the Leipzig fair. Year after year it has made its contribution toward demonstrating before the whole world the growing productive power of the GDR national economy and of the constantly deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

In the 30 years of the GDR's existence the volume of our industrial production has increased nearly elevenfold. The number of exhibitors at the Leipzig fair has gone up from 547 in 1949 to approximately 3,500 today. The turnover of GDR-Soviet trade in the year of the GDR's founding was R218 million--this year it will reach R8 billion, 37 times the volume of 30 years ago.

Friendship and cooperation with the USSR has been the guiding principle of our state's policy from its very first hour. All that is new and great that has been accomplished in our republic since then would be inconceivable without the Soviet Union's fraternal support and our close fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin. The GDR has succeeded in becoming what it is today only because it has allied itself forever with the Soviet Union, because it belongs irrevocably to the community of the socialist states.

My recent meeting with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea was fully marked by the spirit of the fraternal friendship. In our talks we were able to note with satisfaction that both peoples owe numerous achievements in socialist and communist construction to the multifarious cooperation between the CPSU and the SED, between the USSR and the GDR. The program of specialization and cooperation between our two countries for the period until 1990, the drafting of which is now being completed, constitutes an important new step along this road.

We have stated that the close alliance between the USSR and the GDR and between all fraternal countries has become one of the most reliable basic pillars of European security and has had a favorable effect on the entire international situation. At the same time we have declared our countries' readiness to make still more resolute efforts to strengthen detente, to achieve concrete progress in the field of disarmament and, on this basis, to ward off any danger of a world war. In this respect the signing of the SALT II treaty by the USSR and the United States plays a particularly significant part. Its implementation will lead to an effective containment of the arms race with regard to the most dangerous types of arms.

Dear friends and comrades, our country's working people are marching forward to the 30th anniversary of the GDR with great successes in their work. In all walks of life they are implementing in socialist competition the militant targets they have set for themselves on the occasion of this important event.

In further shaping the developed socialist society in our country, the firm alliance with the Soviet Union is again of decisive significance. The results achieved so far and the good prospects of our cooperation are also very impressively shown here in the USSR pavilion.

The exhibit again portrays a convincing picture of the high level of science and engineering in the Soviet Union. It gives evidence of the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. At the same time the exhibits reflect the great results and possibilities of socialist economic integration in CEMA.

The exhibit of the Turkmen SSR, too, illustrates in many ways the high level of the USSR national economy and the successes in communist construction.

Let me express my conviction that we will continue to jointly accomplish great things together, to the benefit of our peoples and of the whole socialist community. On the occasion of the 1979 Leipzig Fall Fair I wish you, dear Soviet friends and comrades, and the entire Soviet people, new victories in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, on your further march to communism.

I propose that we drink to:

--The glorious CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee;

--The CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our dear friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev;

--The eternal and indestructible friendship of our two parties, stages and peoples.

Meeting With Mittag

LD071522 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Minister Sergey Antonov, head of the Soviet Government delegation at the Leipzig Autumn Fair, and Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, have assessed highly the firm ties between the GDR and the USSR. At a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin today they paid tribute to the results of the Crimean meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev, which was of great importance for the further enhancement of the all-round fraternal cooperation.

FISCHER MAKES TOAST AT DINNER FOR DUTCH MINISTER

LD032158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner in Berlin Monday evening in honor of Christoph van der Klaauw, foreign minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Present were Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; other officials; and members of the two negotiating delegations.

During the dinner, Oskar Fischer and Christoph van der Klaauw proposed toasts.

Oskar Fischer began his toast by stating that it is important to exchange ideas about how the relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands can be strengthened. A different view of many things in the world results from the fact that the two states have different social systems and belong to different alliances: "But there are concurrent or similar standpoints in important questions. This is particularly valid for the idea that the preservation of peace and the continuation of detente demand absolute priority."

In its 30-year history the GDR has always felt itself committed to the traditions of the antifascist resistance struggle. "We are complying with the lessons of German history and most certainly also with the legacy of the Dutch antifascists in continuing to steadfastly follow this path, because this is the path of detente and of permanent peace."

At the same time he cannot "conceal the disquiet over the fact that--no matter what pretext--at the present time the deployment of new weapons sytems is being stubbornly advocated. Such a path would be disastrous." While SALT II has shown that "results could be achieved in this undoubtedly very complicated material," for the Vienna negotiations the "time is overripe for finally reaching initial agreements," said Oskar Fischer. The Budapest meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty had therefore again presented proposals for the reduction of the military confrontation.

The GDR is prepared "to cooperate with all states--and thus also with the Netherlands--in the solution of all the problems facing our continent in the spirit of detente and peace. It will continue to work for the safeguarding and implementation of the results of the Helsinki Final Act."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON FINNISH CP DELEGATION VISIT RELEASED

AU061225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Joint communique on the 29 August-4 September visit to the GDR of a delegation of the Communist Party of Finland]

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a delegation of the Communist Party of Finland [SKP] headed by party Chairman Aarne Saarinen visited the GDR from 29 August to 4 September 1979. The delegation included: Taisto Sinisalo, deputy party chairman; Olavi Poikolainen, Politburo member; Pauli Homppi, secretary of the Kymenlaakso District leadership; and Irina Lindeberg, functionary of the international relations department of the Central Committee.

The SKP representatives were received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly talk in the course of which there was an extensive exchange of opinions on the two parties' policies, on international developments and on topical questions of the communist movement as well as on cooperation between the SED and the SKP.

The meeting, which took place in a fraternal, friendly atmosphere, was attended on the part of the SED by: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; Egon Winkelmann, member of the Central Auditing Commission, head of the Central Committee International Relations Department; and Erich Wetzl, functionary of the Central Committee International Relations Department.

The SKP delegation acquainted itself with the socialist construction in the GDR in Berlin, capital of the GDR, and in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk.

MINISTER PREVIEWS COMING BUCHAREST WORLD OIL CONGRESS

AU061050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/9/1979--The proceedings of the Tenth World Petroleum Congress will take place in Bucharest over September 9-14. Referring to this important international event, Vasile Patilinet, minister of mining, oil and geology, chairman of the Romanian Organizing Committee, pointed out that the main objective of that event, held under the high patronage of President Nicolae Ceausescu, is the promotion and development of science and technology on an international plane, the ensurance of better reciprocal knowledge of the latest achievements scored, in view of finding ways and means of solving the major problems in the domain of oil. Reputed scientists, experts in oil and gases, executives of relevant departments and of oil companies will approach a series of problems, from geological research, drilling oil extraction and processing, transport, conservation, delivery and consumption of oil, to aspects regarding environmental protection.

Referring to the fact that Bucharest has been chosen as host of the jubilee meeting, the Romanian minister said that in view was the fact that Romania is one of the oldest oil producers in the world having also a powerful processing industry. At the same time, Romania has a broad programme of developing the energy base, an original programme regarding the solving of the acute problems of the oil crisis. Moreover, Romania has acquired great experience in organizing international congresses and other technical-scientific events, such as the World Mining Congress, the World Energy Conference and the World Congress of Labour Protection. Speaking about the organization of the proceedings, Vasile Patilinet underlined that ample preparations were made for the smooth run of the congress in which almost 5,000 guests from more than 70 countries will participate.

The proceedings will open on Sunday afternoon in the hall of the palace and continue until Friday simultaneously in that hall and at the Romanian Athenaeum and the small hall of the palace. The proceedings are organized in four types of sessions. 154 papers, new in point of theme and contribution to the development of oil science and technology, will be presented. Romania experts will read nine papers on current scientific problems.

The scientific programme of the congress, the speaker further pointed out, will also include a gala of technical films, a book exhibition as well as numerous fact-finding visits to Ploesti, Tirgoviste and Pitesti, powerful centres of the oil industry, petrochemistry and oil equipment in Romania.

DPRK PREMIER TO VISIT SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER

AU071515 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] DPRK Premier Comrade Yi Chong-ok will pay an official friendly visit to our country in the second part of this month at the invitation of Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

OFFICIALS ATTEND DPRK ANNIVERSARY FILM SHOW

ID071502 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 7 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1979--On the 31st foundation anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sin In-ha, ambassador of that country in Bucharest, arranged a film gala at the headquarters of the embassy on September 6.

Both parties reaffirm their position that through the consistent and full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act a decisive prerequisite is being created to turn Europe into a continent of lasting peace. They paid tribute to President Kekkonen's proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as a contribution toward consolidating European security.

The SED and the SKP again affirm their readiness to cooperate with all democratic forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy and social progress. In this context they reaffirm the appeal of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties to the socialist and social democratic parties and welcome the progress achieved along this road.

The SED and the SKP underscore the need for further strengthening the unity of action of the communist movement on the basis of the time-tested ideals of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. They consistently reject all manifestations of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, attacks against socialist states and communist parties launched by imperialism as well as attempts to split the communist movement.

Both parties declare their close solidarity with all peoples struggling for national and social liberation, against imperialism, racism, neocolonialism and apartheid.

The SED and the SKP positively assess the development of the interstate relations between the GDR and the Republic of Finland on the basis of peaceful coexistence, and advocate their further deepening. Likewise they support the cooperation between social organizations of the two countries.

The representatives of the SED and the SKP emphasize that the relations between the two parties are marked by trust, international solidarity, fraternal cooperation and noninterference in internal affairs. They agreed to take measures for further deepening these relations.

VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE BY FRG PLANE PROTESTED

LD071908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG has lodged a strong protest at the FRG federal chancellor's office against a provocative violation of GDR airspace in violation of international law. On 2 September a single-engine plane coming from Immingerode (FRG) penetrated GDR airspace, continued its flight in the direction of Heiligenstadt and left GDR airspace near Wahlhausen.

The competent FRG authorities have once again been urgently requested to take the requisite steps to make such violations of GDR airspace impossible in the future.

DPA: GDR TO ALLOW WRITERS TO LEAVE COUNTRY

LD070858 Hamburg DPA in German 0756 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A number of GDR writers critical of the regime are said to have received an offer from the East Berlin authorities to leave the GDR without hindrance. It was confirmed today to DPA by well-informed circles in West Berlin that this offer was not made to only those nine authors who in June were expelled from the GDR Writers' Association.

The writers Joachim Seyppel and Klaus Poche belonging to this group of nine have already received exit permits for the Federal Republic valid for 3 years. It is still not known which of the other authors will avail themselves of this offer. In the view of observers it seems likely that their decision might be influenced by the harsher GDR criminal code which came into force on 1 August. According to this new code, writers can expect up to 5 years imprisonment if they smuggle banned manuscripts to the West for publication.

VERNER ADDRESSES BERLIN ANTIFASCIST COMMEMORATION RALLY

DW091120 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0911 GMT 9 Sep 79 DW

[Speech by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at commemoration rally for the victims of fascism at East Berlin's Bebel Square organized by the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive Board, the Berlin Bezirk Committee of the GDR National Front, and the Central and Berlin Executive Boards of the GDR Committee Antifascist Resistance Fighters--live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades of the antifascist resistant struggle, dear comrades and friends:

Just a few weeks prior to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR we are united today by the international commemoration day for the victims of fascist terror and the day of struggle against fascism and imperialist war. Each year we honor by this powerful rally the heroic antifascist resistance struggle whose participants risked their lives to contribute toward the destruction of Hitlerite fascism. [applause]

On 1 September 1939, 40 year ago, fascist German imperialism unleashed World War II. Peoples and countries were to be subjugated to the fascist yoke once and for all. Yet this criminal plan of the million-fold murderers completely failed. The beginning of the end of fascism began at the decisive front in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people. The end was sealed for good when Soviet soldiers hoisted the red flag on the ruins of the Reichstag in Berlin. The road toward the fundamental renewal of the life of our people, too, was cleared by the historic liberation deed of the Soviet soldiers, the victory of the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition and of the antifascist resistance fighters of many peoples. [applause]

The German communists, upright social democrats and other democratic forces of our people were those who had fought heroically against fascism from the very first hour. Just like Ernst Thaelmann and Rudolf Breitscheid, 10,000 of them were atrociously killed by the fascist executioners. Yet their struggle and their sacrifice were not in vain. In 1945, at the hour of liberation, the antifascist resistance fighters swore that Nazism would be destroyed from the roots. We in the GDR have implemented this oath. [applause]

In our state Nazism has been eradicated root and branch. We have eliminated the bases of power of imperialism and thus we have rendered barren the womb from which the fascist beast emerged. The antifascist resistance fighters passionately swore to advocate a new world of peace and freedom. This is reality in our country. Peace and freedom are state policy in the GDR. [applause]

The antifascist resistance fighters swore to forge the unity of their ranks in the campaign against the enemies of the people and for the building of a new world. This unity has been created in the GDR. It has become the starting point of social progress and an inexhaustible source of our strength. [paragraph continues]

The SED embodies the revolutionary unity of the working class and, being the leading force of our people, it is firmly allied with all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front of the GDR. It was in this community of all forces of our people that we, in bitter class struggle with the imperialist reaction, carried out the anti fascist-democratic revolution and created the bases of socialism. Today we are organizing the evolved socialist society. This, dear friends and comrades, is the common achievement of all of us. [applause]

In this manner we have fulfilled the legacy of the fighters of the antifascist resistance struggle. The GDR is a most profoundly antifascist peace state because it is a socialist state, and the citizens of our country will never forget that leading those who, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninists of the working class began to build the new life, were antifascists who lived up to their patriotic and international duty and became aktivists of the first hour after liberation. [applause]

From this rally here in the heart of the capital of Berlin we convey our cordial greetings and profoundly felt gratitude to these aktivists of the first hour, the comrades of the antifascist resistance struggle of many peoples, the heroes of the glorious Soviet Army, to all of those who cleared the road toward peace, democracy and socialism. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, life in our republic is wholly marked by the 30th anniversary of the founding of the first socialist state on German soil. True to the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress we are successfully implementing our program of full employment, popular prosperity, growth and stability. What a great historic achievement: For the first time in the history of our people a state emerged in the German Democratic Republic whose supreme principle is to do everything for the wealth of man, for the happiness of the people, for the interests of the working class and of all working people. And this state [applause], and this state to its citizens is a homeland of social security and wellbeing, democracy, human rights and human dignity; a country of freedom and peace. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, the unshakable friendship, the fraternal alliance of the GDR with the Soviet Union and our state's solid mooring in the socialist community constitute the inexhaustible source of strength and the solid foundation of all our present and future successes. We are very much gratified at seeing that the dialog between the CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, paid great tribute to our struggle and our work in the past 30 years. The announcement on the Crimea meeting reads in part: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized that the jubilee of the republic is a significant event for the entire socialist community. The close alliance between the USSR and the GDR and between all fraternal countries has become one of the reliable basic pillars of European security and exerts a favorable impact on the overall international situation.

It is a fact, dear friends, that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people, a turning point in the history of Europe. [applause] This German state resolutely advocates peace and friendship among peoples. It does so because it knows how to reliably protect its revolutionary achievements in the alliance with its brothers in arms. [applause]

During the past three decades our republic, jointly with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states, proved to be a reliable bulwark against those incorrigible crusaders against the East who, driven by the quest for profit and the urge for expansion, by revanchism and anticommunism, have more than once risked peace and the security of the peoples of Europe. [paragraph continues]

They are the same forces which today stubbornly oppose the discontinuation of the arms race and disarmament and who would very much like to undo the successes scored in the struggle for peace and security.

True to its policy of peace and peaceful cooperation, the GDR, on the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, resolutely advocates curbing and bridling the arms race fanned by the NATO states and supplementing political detente with military detente. The citizens of our country very much welcome the signing of the new Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons because this constitutes a significant step toward limiting the arms race in the case of the most dangerous types of weapons. It is now up to the U.S. Senate, however, to ratify this treaty so that it may take effect.

There must be no breathing spell or relaxation of vigilance in the struggle for peace, dear friends. [applause] All peace-loving peoples are called upon to foil the peace-endangering mechanations of leading politicians of the NATO states aimed at stationing new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. For this purpose they have invented the expression of closing the arms gap, and this is why they are peddling the threadbare lie about the so-called danger from the East. The sole purpose is to hide the fact that they are the ones who are heating up the arms race.

The efforts by detente opponents to poison the political climate, the attempts by leading NATO politicians to change the military power ratio through rearmament, coincides in some imperialist countries, last but not least in the FRG, with the intensified revival of fascism, neofascism and racism. This is bound to alarm all peace-loving and democratic forces. Is it not tantamount to deriding all former fighters against fascism and a challenge to all democratic forces if in the FRG, for example, fascist literature can be publicly distributed with state approval? After all, what does it have in common with democracy, law and freedom if professional bans are imposed on upright democrats and antifascists, professional bans which even members of the government advocate? How can one speak of having come to grips with the past if fascist groups and organizations are allowed to terrorize the people more and more impudently. How can one sepak of justice and having come to grips with the past if the murderer of Ernst Thaelmann and the executioners of Majdanek go unhindered. [applause]

The fertile ground for these machinations is the blindly raving anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, the hostility toward the world of real socialism which shows the working people of the imperialist countries the alternative to the inhuman system of imperialism.

Jointly with the comrades of the antifascist resistance struggle, their international federation firm, which in its Vienna statement of June this year evaluated the SALT II agreement as a contribution toward detente and resolutely advocated the limitation of forces and arms in Europe, the citizens of our country firmly side with those in the world which are fighting against reaction, fascism, and neofascism. The efforts of the former resistance fighters and war participants to hold their world meeting for disarmament in Rome in October this year meets with our full support.

Dear comrades and friends, generations of citizens have grown up in the GDR whose ideals are friendship. Love for the socialist fatherland in our case goes together with the advocacy for the cause of social progress on all continents. We regard the further all-round strengthening of our socialist state as the most important internationalist commitment in the worldwide struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

From today's rally we confirm to all fighters against fascism and imperialist war, against neocolonialism, for social progress and national independence, for freedom, democracy and peace, regardless of the front in the world on which they are waging this campaign: You may rely on the GDR and its citizens in the future as you may rely on them today. [strong applause]

Dear comrades and friends, relying on the stable and successful development of our republic in the 30 years of its existence, and supported by the many initiatives by the working people under the socialist competition, we are purposefully implementing our policy for the benefit of the people, for the strengthening of socialism. Comrade Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of States, stressed in his reply to the letter from the working people of the Carl Zeiss Combine, Jena, in which the working people undertook to perform great feats for strengthening the material-technical basis of the national economy, above all through the comprehensive utilization of the results of science and technology: The results for which you account, and above all your future projects, reflect the tasks which must be generally solved to further implement our homogenous economic and social policy.

We are sure, dear friends, that the working class and all other working people everywhere in our country will take up the initiative of the Zeiss working people in this spirit and with commitment and thus will contribute to the successful continuation of the policy aimed at the well-being of the people. It is with great feats in peaceful work and for the secure protection of our socialist fatherland that we approach the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and fulfill the legacy of the heroes of the antifascist resistance today and in the future. Glory and honor to the antifascist resistance fighters. Long live the 30th anniversary of the GDR. [long, strong applause]

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO BISHOP

AU042150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Birthday greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and the Council of Ministers, to Bishop Dr. Fraenkel--date of message not given]

[Text] Highly Esteemed Bishop:

On your 70th birthday I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations. May you enjoy many more years of good health, energy and personal well-being.

On your day of honor, Esteemed Bishop, your courageous attitude against the fascist racism in the night of the Nazi barbarism deserves particular credit.

I combine my congratulations with my thanks for your humanitarian work, marked by your aspirations for peace, in your high church office.

Most respectfully, [signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

The GDR Council of Ministers also extended congratulations to Bishop D. Franenkel.

MTI REPORTS FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT 6 SEPTEMBER DEPARTURE

LD071218 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 6 September (MTI)--Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, left Budapest Thursday evening at the end of his official visit at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The federal chancellor was accompanied by his wife and his suite.

A ceremonial unit lined up at Kossuth Square, the venue of the ceremonial farewell, before the Parliament building decored with flags of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Those present for the farewell included Janos Kadar and Mrs. Kadar, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Zoltan Szepvolgyi, mayor of the Budapest Municipal Council, and Peter Kovari, Hungarian ambassador to Bonn. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions, diplomats of the FRG embassy in Budapest headed by Ambassador Dr. Johannes Balser, as well as FRG citizens currently in Hungary.

The commander of the ceremonial unit reported to the federal chancellor and then the national anthems of the two countries were played. Following this, accompanied by Janos Kadar, Chancellor Schmidt inspected a guard of honour.

Thereafter the leaders of Hungary and the FRG [delegations] bid farewell to one another. Helmut Schmidt and the members of his suite said goodbye to heads of diplomatic missions and diplomats of the FRG embassy and West German citizens.

The ceremonial farewell ended with a parade march by the gala unit which was viewed by the federal chancellor together with Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar. Pioneers presented bouquets to the visitors. Following this, Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt bid farewell to each other with a warm handshake. The convoy of the high-ranking visitors, accompanied by special policeman on motor-bicycles, drove to Ferihegy Airport.

The special plane of the FRG chancellor took off soon after 1800 hrs.

CARTER'S STATEMENTS ON CUBA, ARMS SPENDING REPORTED

LD080836 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Istvan Kulcsar New York dispatch]

[Text] Anatoliy Dobrynin, the USSR's ambassador to Washington, who is in Moscow for family reasons, is expected by the Americans to return to his post as soon as possible. In his statement last night President Carter announced that his government wants to discuss with the USSR the fact that, according to U.S. intelligence reports, a Soviet brigade numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 men equipped with conventional weapons has been stationed in Cuba for years. Though the President admitted that this military unit is not equipped for attack and does not threaten the United States, he nevertheless described its presence there as unacceptable. He called on the citizens of the United States to remain calm and he promised to cooperate with Congress.

In his brief statement Carter did not mention the word SALT, but it was clear that this was in the background. In order to appease the rightwing supporters of the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on arms limitation, the President likewise announced yesterday, probably not just by chance, that he had approved the starting of one of the most costly arms programs.

At the same time, amid the panic that has arisen around the Soviet military unit which allegedly has only now been discovered, there are repeated statements in the United States against the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Although there are also sober and optimistic voices, Church, the influential chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, who up to recently has been a definite supporter of the agreement, repeatedly announced on Friday that in his opinion SALT II must not be ratified as long as there is a Soviet military unit on Cuban territory.

PAPER MARKS CONVENING OF HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

AU061000 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian ? Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Ferenc Varnai article: "The Havana Conference"]

[Text] It was only two decades ago that Cuba achieved its freedom and, defying the principal force of imperialism, was the first to embark on the path of socialism on the American continent. Since then, it has been blackmailed, afflicted by a blockade, and used as a pretext to drag the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe and, when, at the request of its African brothers subjected to aggression it accorded them its unselfish assistance, a worldwide campaign of slander was launched against it. However, Cuba has remained faithful to its ideals and has not been isolated. Nothing proves this better than the fact that tomorrow [3 September] the representatives of some 90 countries will begin their deliberations about topical tasks of the nonalined countries precisely in Havana, the capital of the island country that has demonstrated its uncompromising preparedness to struggle against imperialism. In its own way, the choice of Havana for the conference is an acknowledgement of Cuba's increasing role and its devotion to the cause, a devotion with which it is so effectively serving the unity of the anti-imperialist movement.

This is all the more necessary since the numerical increase of the countries participating in the movement is accompanied by an intensification of their political mixture of colors. To be sure, the nonalined countries include some socialist countries that are very much committed to an anti-imperialist policy, such as Cuba and Vietnam, for instance, and countries pursuing a socialist orientation, like Algeria, Ethiopia and Angola, but they include also Saudi Arabia, which is intertwined with international monopoly capital, and Zaire, which is writhing in the claws of monopoly capital.

The social, ideological and, often enough, political interests of these countries vary and their relationship to the imperialists and their outlook on the methods of struggle show considerable differences. However, they are all interested in safeguarding and perfecting their national independence, warding off neocolonialist machinations, creating a "new world economic order," that is, a system of trade relations devoid of discrimination and the various blackmailing acts of the multinational trusts, liquidating the consequences of racial hatred, restraining the arms race and consolidating their security.

This explains why the imperialists, the NATO forces, have employed their entire influence to hinder the conference of the nonalined countries, disrupt their unity, isolate their progressive forces and enhance the authority of those groups which are prepared to bargain and cooperate with the neocolonialists. [paragraph continues]

Encouraged also by the imperialist powers, the latter have tried to transfer the siting of the conference to another country, or at least to postpone the time of the convening of the conference. (They are troubled by the fact that, under the rules of the nonalined countries, the host country obtaining an important role in organizing the movement during the following 3 years.) Also the Chinese leaders, who are laying claim to leading the "Third World," and several groups encouraged by them used their influence to this end. Among other things, they are disseminating theses about a "rich north" and a "poor south" and are pitting the two against each other, while they equate the position of the capitalist countries, grown rich through colonialism, and that of the socialist countries, which have attained the present level of their development, following the achievement of the socialist revolution, as a result of their own constructive work. The machinations permeated by a Maoist spirit that blur class differences are aimed at turning the nonalined countries against the Soviet Union and countries maintaining fraternal relations with it and at blunting the edge of the movement's anti-imperialist struggle.

Still, the will to be united against imperialism in the movement has proven stronger than the attempts to disrupt unity. Not only will the conference be held at the originally scheduled time and place, but more countries than ever before will be represented at the highest level in Havana (according to reports, 60 of the representatives of the 90 participating countries will be presidents or premiers).

Of course, no one should think that attempts to disrupt unity have ended, or that there will be no disputes in the movement from now on. International reaction, whose previous attempts at disruption have failed, has not abandoned its objective, but has only changed its tactics. In addition to pressure and threats, it is sometimes trying to succeed now by showing a willingness to help, promises and a "policy of smiles." Therefore, the nonalined countries' anti-imperialist movement will have to face up to these maneuvers as well, so as to insure that ties linking the participants in the movement will remain stronger than the factors separating them. This is fostered by putting their common interests to the fore and strengthening their relations with the supporters of the struggle.

The nonalined countries' movement came about and developed under conditions where two world systems, socialism and capitalism, exist simultaneously side by side. The reason it has and was able to assume an increasing role in the world political arena is that the world socialist system has deflated the previous influence of the imperialist powers and terminated their previous military superiority and has been supporting, in a far-reaching manner, the peoples' liberation movement and their struggle against neocolonialism. The increased international influence of the community of the socialist countries and the general strengthening of the struggle of other peoples opposed to imperialism together have resulted in the fact that the imperialist powers are less and less able to apply the law of the jungle, which they used to assert without any inhibitions in the past, in their relations with the young developing countries.

Now, when an unprecedentedly broad struggle is developing throughout the world for a military detente, disarmament, the ratification of SALT II, the nations' genuine right of self-determination and fair economic relations devoid of discrimination, the concerted action of these 90 countries can be of great importance and insure them an increasing role in international life.

The socialist countries pursuing a coordinated foreign policy, including our country, have profound sympathy and feelings of fellowship for the nonalined countries' movement and support it's anti-imperialist struggle. They look forward to the deliberations beginning tomorrow with positive expectations and hope that the work of the conference will be successful.

TEXT OF OFFICIALS' NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO VIETNAM

AU051022 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro sent the following greetings message to Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee; Ton Duc Thang, president of the SRV; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV; in Hanoi:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the national day of the SRV, the 34th anniversary of the establishment of the independent and democratic Vietnamese state, we send you, the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, the SRV Government and National Assembly and the fraternal Vietnamese people, comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, Council of Ministers and National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, all of our people and ourselves.

The Hungarian people look with great appreciation upon the self-sacrificing work that is being done by the Vietnamese people, led by their experienced Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the Vietnamese Communist Party, under extremely difficult circumstances, to implement a socialist transformation and development of the economy in order to improve the people's living conditions.

We are entirely in solidarity with the struggle waged by the Vietnamese people to safeguard their country's independence and territorial inviolability. We highly value the SRV's active international policy and its initiatives toward a peaceful settlement of disputed issues, a consolidation of peace and security in the area and a development of good-neighborly relations. We support the Indochinese peoples' friendly cooperation and joint struggle and we condemn attempts to intervene in their countries' domestic affairs.

We can establish with pleasure that relations between our parties and countries are constantly developing, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in accordance with our peoples' interests, in all areas of life.

We can assure you, dear comrades, that our people will continue to support the Vietnamese people's work of national construction and struggle to defend their socialist fatherland. We are convinced that, also in the future, the development of multifaceted relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SRV will effectively serve the common cause of our peoples and the fraternal socialist countries and the interests of international peace and security.

Dear comrades, we sincerely hope that you will attain additional outstanding results in defending your country's independence and your people's freedom and in your devoted work to build a socialist society.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GIEREK VISIT TO FRANCE

Arrival in Paris

LD080556 Warsaw PAP in English 1322 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris, 7 Sep, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek began his 2-day working visit to France this afternoon. He was greeted at the Evreux military airport by President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Both leaders went by helicopter to the Rambouillet Palace, which is the French president's residence outside Paris, for talks on Polish-French bilateral relations and chosen international issues.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1320 GMT on 7 September reports that Gierek is "also accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek and head of the chancellory of the PUWP CC Secretariat Jerzy Waszczur."]

Meeting With Giscard

LD072144 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] There was a French-Polish meeting at Rambouillet Chateau near Paris this afternoon. President Giscard d'Estaing is the host to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party. His visit is an extremely cordial working visit, according to a statement by an Elysee spokesman.

At the first private conversation, the president of the repulblic and the Polish leader, who are meeting for the fifth time in 5 years, primarily discussed bilateral relations, particularly economic relations between France and Poland. The two statesmen will discuss the problems of detente between East and West tomorrow.

8 September Departure

LD082309 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris, 8 Sep, PAP--The First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek returned to Poland after a 2-day working visit in France paid at the invitation of the President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing. At the military airport in Evreux near Paris the Polish guest was bid farewell by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

During a farewell ceremony the French army units saluted Edward Gierek. In this way on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Nazi invasion against Poland the French authorities wanted to pay homage to the Poles who died "for your freedom and ours" during World War Two.

Warsaw on Results

LD081500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stayed in France yesterday and today on a working visit.

The subject of their talks were the bilateral relations and basic problems of the current international situation. The visit took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual esteem.

Edward Gierek and Valery Giscard d'Estaing noted with satisfaction the high quality of Polish-French relations. The two statesmen expressed their particular satisfaction at the broad political dialog currently underway between the two states and reiterated the determination to further develop this dialog by continuing the tradition of meetings between the leaders of the two countries. The two leaders also reviewed ways to increase Polish-French trade as well as ways to strengthen and widen Polish-French industrial exchanges.

Edward Gierek and Valery Giscard d'Estaing resolutely reiterated the commitment of the two countries to the policy of detente, particularly concerning the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. They also stressed the importance attached by Poland and France to the success of the conference to be held in Madrid next year. The two statesmen recalled the importance attached by them to curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament and they recalled the fact that Poland and France assess the SALT II agreement in a positive way. They also expressed their wish that this important agreement should be implemented soon.

Edward Gierek invited Valery Giscard d'Estaing to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with great satisfaction.

PAP Correspondent on Relations

LD082256 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 September, PAP--In connection with the today concluded visit to France by the First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek, PAP political commentator Marek Ostrowski wrote:

Poland and France are countries of different socio-political systems, the countries which are members of different alliances, the countries guided by different principles. Yet, while developing mutual cooperation they constribute considerably to the process of implementing a new model of relations in the contemporary world. If we often repeat that Polish-French relations are special we [words indistinct] that Poland and France give a definite example and show how in the contemporary world it is possible to create conditions for the development of understanding and solidarity among nations.

This is important not only for the two countries--Poland and France--but also for Europe. Warsaw and Paris continue their efforts to consolidate peace, security and international cooperation. Both countries which actively participated in the work of the CSCE go further today thinking of the next stages of the conference.

Such a stance on international affairs makes it possible for Poland and France to meet in the atmosphere of true and warm-hearted friendship. It also makes easier the implementation of the provisions contained in the 1975 charter of the principles of cooperation between Polish People's Republic and the Republic of France. The document takes into account various aspects of the cooperation: political cooperation, regular consultations at various levels, economic cooperation, joint policy in the field of detente, cooperation in culture.

Both countries manifest their will to further develop the cooperation, and especially to develop the material base of Polish-French relations.

We want France to be one of our leading economic partners among Western countries. We are glad that France's view on partnership with Poland is [word indistinct] the development of all-round cooperation requires continuous considerations, new stimuli and initiatives. This is the specific value of the dialogue on the summit which has a tradition of regular meetings between Paris and Warsaw.

REPORTAGE ON MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT

Meeting With Gierek

LD071622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, received Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, defense minister of the Mongolian Peoples Republic. The meeting was attended by Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Deputy Ministers of National Defense Gen Florian Siwicki and Gen Wlodzimierz Sawczuk. On the Mongolian side the meeting was attended by Lt Gen Choyngongiy Purebdorj, first deputy minister of defense. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Jablonski Decoration Presentation

LD071624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, today received Mongolian Defense Minister Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, who is in our country on a friendly visit for a few days. For his contribution to the development of Polish-Mongolian cooperation and to the consolidation of Polish-Mongolian brotherhood-in-arms Jarantayn Abhia was decorated with the Commander's Cross with Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

On presenting the decoration Henryk Jablonski stressed that Poland and Mongolia, and our people and armies are linked with close bonds of friendship and brotherhood originated in the struggle for common objectives, for the victory of ideals of socialism and communism, and for lasting peace and security in the world.

Decorations, End of Visit

LD081654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Mongolian People's Army ended a friendly visit of a few days to our country today. It was led by Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, member of the Central Committee of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and minister of defense.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense and Politburo member, on behalf of the Council of State, decorated Chief of General Staff Lt Gen Choyngongiy Purebdorj, first deputy minister of defense, and Lt Gen [name indistinct], chief of the Political Board, with the Commanders Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. Deputy Chief of Reserves Maj Gen [name indistinct] was decorated with the Gold Badge of the Order of Merit, and Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs Col [name indistinct] with the Silver Badge of Merit.

Three members of the Mongolian delegation were honored with the Badge of Brotherhood-in-Arms.

During the visit, which will serve the further consolidation of brotherhood-in-arms and friendship between the two armies, members of the Mongolian delegation visited the firing ranges of the Warsaw military district, where they watched tactical and fire exercises of the first Warsaw mechanized division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko.

Col Gen Abhia also visited the signals college in Zegrze, and toured some regions of the country.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

LD081638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received at an audience at Belweder Palace Olin Knut Thyberg, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden, who presented his credientials and then was received in a private audience.

KRUCZEK DELIVERS SPEECH AT BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

LD072150 Warsaw PAP in English 1729 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep, PAP--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria, a gala concert was held in Warsaw today. Present were members of the highest Polish state and party authorities.

A speech on the occasion was delivered by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Wladyslaw Kruczek. He stressed the ideological and socio-political unity of Poland and Bulgaria as well as their close cooperation in the international arena.

A speech was also delivered by Bulgarian Ambassador to Poland Ivan Nedev.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISPATCH ON CIA REPORT OF SOVIET PRESENCE IN CUBA

AU072145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[W. Lozinski U.S. dispatch: "Opponents of SALT II Are Looking For Deceptive Appearances--Senate's Ratification Debate Halted"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] AS PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED, ON 5 SEPTEMBER THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WAS TO RESUME THE DEBATE ON THE RATIFICATION OF THE SALT II ACCORD. HOWEVER, THE DEBATE HAS NOT BEEN RESUMED.

Because of a statement made by Senator Frank Church, chairman of the aforementioned committee, that "according to information supplied by the CIA, a formation of 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet troops is present in Cuba," the senators decided to discuss that alleged presence behind closed doors. Even Secretary of State C. Vance was asked for explanations, and the whole issue was given extensive publicity.

Senator F. Church said that, although a possible presence of Soviet troops did not violate any agreement between the two great powers, it was bound to negatively influence the discussion on the ratification of SALT II.

What Is the CIA Really Up To?

The crux of the matter, however, is that no one--including the people of the United States--has any doubt that the very fact that the CIA has concocted that alarming report at this precise time is directly related to the sixth conference of the non-alined countries in Havana. SOME PRESS AND TELEVISION COMMENTARIES HAVE OPENLY STATED THAT, BY RAISING THE SPECTER OF SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA, THE CIA AND THE POLITICAL FORCES BEHIND IT ARE TRYING TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

First, they want to undermine confidence in the SALT II accord and, second, they want to compromise Cuba as a site of the conference of the world peace and anti-imperialist forces.

WHILE CREATING DECEPTIVE APPEARANCES, WASHINGTON HAS FORGOTTEN SUCH OBVIOUS FACTS AS IT IS THE ONE THAT HAS A BASE--GUANTANAMO BASE--IN CUBA MANNED BY PRECISELY 3,000 SOLDIERS AND THAT THIS IS BOUND TO DISTURB THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

The CIA's thrust has missed its target. In addition, C. Vance has said in his statement that attempts to use CIA information for torpedoing the ratification of SALT II are a blow against the administration, which signed that accord.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WORLD PEACE INITIATIVES

LD070944 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep, PAP--The Foreign Committee of the Sejm (parliament) passed today a resolution on the dissemination of the text of the message of the Polish society to (?unions) and parliaments of the world adopted during the patriotic rally in Gdansk on September 1, 1979.

The speech delivered there by Edward Gierek and the message expressed the will of the Polish nation to [word indistinct] resolutely in favour of freeing the world from the [word indistinct] of war, in favor of disarmament and in favour of ensuring to the entire mankind the right to live in peace.

The Foreign Committee resolved to turn to the Sejm Presidium with a request of sending the text of the message to speakers of the world's parliaments, and conveying the texts of the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek's speech and of the message to international organizations.

The Foreign Committee is convinced that the voice of the Polish nation, so tragically experienced by war, constitutes an essential factor for mobilizing and uniting the entire international public opinion as well as all people who regardless of their political and world views are ready to actively participate in the construction of the world of peace and cooperation.

Then, the committee heard a report on the programme of realization of the declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace. The report was presented by Deputy Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulata.

The idea of shaping the minds of societies in the spirit of peace presented by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 29th session of the UN General Assembly was crowned last year with an almost unanimous adoption of a declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace based on a draft document presented by Poland. This deeply humanistic and universal document is of great significance for the process of strengthening confidence and peaceful cooperation among nations. The Polish Sejm has lent its full support to the ideas contained in the declaration and has ordered the government organs to realize it fully and consistently.

As generally known, the entire system of education and information in the socialist countries is based on the principles contained in the declaration. The adoption of the declaration has met with a lively response of the Polish society. It is a document inspiring to concrete actions.

Poland as the initiator of the declaration spares no efforts to broadly propagate in the world [few words indistinct] of upbringing in the spirit of peace. The declaration meets with an increasingly great support of the international public opinion. The Conference for Denuclearization of Latin America adopted a resolution in which the authors referred directly to the declaration's formulation concerning the right of nations to living in peace and upbringing in the spirit of peace. During the debates of UNESCO Executive Council in the May of this year a resolution was also passed which highly appreciated the adoption of the declaration and stressed the significance of that document in the cause of consolidating peace--the greatest value of the mankind.

WORKERS GROUP PUBLISHES CHARTER ON WORKERS' RIGHTS

LD071025 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Sep 79 p 6 LD

[John Miller report: "Polish Dissidents Demand Right to Strike"]

[Text] A group of dissident Polish workers was reported yesterday to have published a charter calling for the right to strike, index-linked wages and a ban on night work by women.

The demands were made in a "Charter of Workers' Rights" published in a dissident journal edicted by the Public Self-Defence Committee (KOR), the movement at the centre of political opposition in Poland.

A KOR spokesman said that it was planned to print about 20,000 copies of the charter for distribution to workers for their approval and signature.

The charter complains that the government-controlled trade unions "do not defend the workers" and points out that the existing labour code provides for strikers to be sacked. Among other demands were a ban on compulsory overtime which is common in Poland because of low productivity, an "end to privileges" and a 40-hour work week compared with the present 46 hours.

KOR indicated that it wanted supporters of the charter to form permanently-active-workers-groups, at first in some secrecy, which later would become open workers' committees.

In the past KOR has taken a leading part in raising money and support for workers who were jailed, fined or lost their jobs after riots and demonstrations following increases in food prices.

The communist authorities, who predictably argue that there is no need for strikes because strikers would be acting against themselves, are expected to ignore the charter.

GIEREK INSPECTS HARVEST-HOME FESTIVAL PREPARATIONS

LD052100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] The first secretary of the party Central Committee, Edward Gierek, visited the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship today where he paid a visit to the host of the coming harvest-home festival and acquainted himself with current problems of the socioeconomic development of the region.

Edward Gierek was briefed on the preparations in this nearly 800-year old town for the reception of leading agricultural workers from all over the country.

Also today, the first secretary of the party Central Committee met the Secretariat of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Party Voivodship Committee. Current problems and prospects for further development of the voivodship were discussed.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD312230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The government press spokesman reports that the government Presidium today made an initial appraisal of the grain and fodder harvest and of animal breeding development. It was noted that in light of the obtained and expected results of plant production so far, the fodder situation is shaping up favorably for animal breeding. The hay crop from the first cut took place in fine weather, which had a bearing on its good quality and nutritional value. The harvest of maize and after-crops will be larger than last year, but there will be less beet pulp and straw. It is this apparent fact that agriculture this year will have larger fodder resources for ruminants. The fodder situation for hogs is less favorable.

It is known now that the grain volume harvested is smaller this year than last year. The deficit created in the fodder resources for this reason will be compensated in part by the expected good potato yields. The government Presidium decided that in order to maintain the past trend for increased animal breeding, which is at present agriculture's most important task, beside a further import of grain, a full implementation of the program for own fodder production on farms, the limitation of fodder losses through correct conservation and storage, and also increased silage from green crops and root crops, has become indispensable. The management of feed concentrates must improve considerably. It is an important task of the leading and engineering-technical cadres in socialized farms to check systematically the observance in practice of the norms fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture for the consumption of feed concentrates. The feeding of animals with byproducts from the agricultural food industry must be exploited on a wider basis than in the past.

Investment matters were the topic of the next item on the agenda. The government Presidium assessed the state of commissioning of objectives with particular importance for the economy. The plan for this year, which embraces 52 tasks, is the most voluminous of all so far. During the first half of the year the planned economic effects of this kind of investment were not attained. Of 18 planned tasks 12 were commissioned. Relatively successful was the implementation of plans in the food industry and in the raw material and energy industries, but unfavorable in the chemical industry. The difficulties prevailing at the investment front are resulting, irrespective of the adverse weather at the beginning of the year, from an incorrect preparation of investments, and chiefly from low effectiveness of operations of participants in the investment process, especially in executing and supplying enterprises. The government Presidium commissioned the Ministry of Construction, and also the investing ministries, to intensify operation at construction sites, and simultaneous careful preparations of the investment front for next year in order to safeguard a full implementation of the investment plan in the current 5-year period.

The government Presidium examined and endorsed the draft Council of Ministers' decree on the evaluation of the quality of products, services, operations and construction objects.

Experiences resulting from the application of past principles for the evaluation of quality and marking of products have been utilized in the legal solutions of the decree which forms the Executive Act of the Sejm law of 8 February this year. The adopted instructions are forming the basis for an active influencing of the quality of products, of their reliability and durability, and also for increased savings of raw materials and energy. The decree regulates the principles for the evaluation of the quality of products by the producers and the principles of evaluation activities independent of them. The duty of performing independent evaluation and of its organization and co-ordination has been entrusted to the Committee of Standardization, Measures and Quality. Such an evaluation will be performed by the committee, its subordinate organizational units, and also by defined cooperative and social organizations. It will embrace new and modernized products with a high degree of technical complication, products made on the basis of purchased licences, and also serial products of great importance for market and export. The regulation enforcing the halting of the production of articles which are not fulfilling the requirements of fixed norms is of essential importance. A correctly performed evaluation should become a tool for the raising of the quality of products and the compelling of producers to save energy and materials.

The government Presidium adopted a resolution about the procurement and supplies of potatoes in the autumn of this year for the people and for the needs of the processing industry and export. The resolution creates conditions for an efficient performance of potato procurement, which is indispensable for the coverage of current needs of the market and industrial works, and also for the accumulation of necessary trading stocks for the winter.

PERSONNEL CHANGES AT KONIN VOIVODSHIP PARTY PLENUM

LD052102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The tasks of the voivodship party organization in the report-back and election campaign were discussed at the plenary meeting of the Konin Voivodship Party Committee held in Konin today. The meeting was attended by Zozislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the party Central Committee. In the item of the agenda concerning organizational matters, Zozislaw Zandarowski submitted to the plenum a motion of the Politburo of the party Central Committee on the change of the first secretary of the Konin Voivodship Party Committee in connection with the appointment of Tadeusz Grabski, who had held this office, to a post in economic management. The Politburo recommended Andrzej Borkowski for the post of the first secretary of the Konin Voivodship Party Committee, he was first secretary of the party committee in the Ministry of Finances and formerly a secretary of the Konin Voivodship Party Committee. The plenum approved this proposal unanimously. On behalf of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, Zdzislaw Zandarowski thanked Tadeusz Grabski for his selfless and committed work at the post of the first secretary of the Konin Voivodship Party Committee.

LUKASZEWICZ MEETS WITH STUDENT JOURNALISTS AT CAMP

AU311722 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Aug 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Report signed "(WA)" "Jerzy Lukaszewicz Meets With Student Aktivs--Most Important Problems"]

[Text] The Srodborowo summer training camp of student journalists, who are active in all academic communities in Poland, is coming to an end at the central aktivs school run by the Main Administration of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth.

The training curriculum included many interesting meetings and discussions. On 29 August the camp participants met with Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

The meeting, which was chaired by Stanislaw Gabrielski, chairman of the Main Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, took place in the form of an open discussion conducted in an agreeable atmosphere, which does not at all mean that petty and unimportant issues were discussed and that certain subjects were avoided for various reasons. On the contrary, the students bombarded their guest with questions concerning the most important problems and the problems that are seemingly not so important but as it turned out, are of great significance for the journalists active in the specific student communities.

Questions were asked about housing and the supply of consumer goods. Interest was shown in state-church relations and in broadly conceived aspects of the party's leading role, and explanations were requested of some problems of cadre policy, economic policy and the current Polish-FRG relations.

Replying to those questions, J. Lukaszewicz discussed Poland's current socioeconomic situation, pointed out the most important problems and explained the measures taken by the party leadership to solve the tensions and difficulties still asserting themselves in some sectors.

Discussing the achievements scored in the seventies, J. Lukaszewicz stressed the tasks facing the young generations in constructing a developed socialist society. The tasks we are implementing in our country, especially the 1979 plan, he said, call for increased militancy of all the people, including young people. The entire youth movement and young generations have particular tasks to accomplish in that connection before the coming party congress.

The meeting, which is now a tradition since J. Lukaszewicz often meets with young people in camps, was a good lesson in civic and patriotic duties.

On the same day the student journalists were visited by Prof Dr Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, who discussed with them current problems of higher education and science, paying particular attention to the problems of students.

One more meeting was scheduled for the same day. With Ryszard Kapuscinski, that almost legendary reporter, who came to Srodborow.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES HOUSING, HEATING, PARTY CELEBRATION

LD291518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At its meeting held today, the Politburo of the party Central Committee heard a report assessing the utilization of production capacity of housing industry and the lines of investment conditions the construction of planned quantity of apartments in the first years of the 5-year period 1981-85.

It was stressed that in order to insure the implementation of the housing program mapped out in the resolution of the fifth plenum of the party Central Committee of 1972, great investment outlays have been made available for the development of the production of prefabricated units and the industries producing other materials and goods. At present greater stress must be laid on developing production of finishing materials and articles for equipment of apartments such as electric, sanitary and heating installations and units.

The Politburo stressed that along with the increase of production, improvement of quality and standards of commissioned flats should be achieved as well as modernization of old dwelling premises.

At today's session the Politburo also acquainted itself with a report on the program of the development of heating industry in voivodship towns and some industrial regions.

The intensive development of housing and industry demands insuring the supply of hot water and a considerable amount of heat energy for heating and technological purposes. The Politburo recommended the undertaking of intensive work aimed at better utilization of the existing heating potential through a better use of heat power provided by power plants. The Politburo pointed to the necessity of insuring the supply of appropriate machines and appliances as well as building materials and equipment for improvement of heat insulation in buildings.

The Politburo recommended that the government adopt a special decree with regard to the development of the unified central heating system in the country in the years 1980-85 and to include in the national socioeconomic plan for the years 1981-85 as well as in the plan for 1980 the tasks resulting from this program.

The Politburo examined the present state of preparations of the heating industry for the winter period. The Politburo recommended that the government undertake the necessary steps to catch up with the existing backlog of work.

The Politburo of the party Central Committee decided to proclaim Sunday, 23 September this year the day of national party manifestation. The general participation in the party manifestation by more than 3 million members and candidate members of the PZPR will express the support for the Central Committee and its policy, a demonstration of our will to greet the eighth party congress with best possible results of our work. The Politburo of the party Central Committee appeals to all members and candidate members of the party to participate in the manifestation.

The Politburo approved the program of celebrations commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Polish working class movement falling in 1982 on the anniversary of the setting up of the great proletariat, the Social Revolutionary Party proletariat, the first Marxist party in Poland. The Politburo stated that the main goal of the ideological and educational as well as political and organizational work connected with the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement ought to be the propagation throughout the party ranks and the society as a whole of the truth about the historic role of the working class and its vanguard: the Revolutionary Party.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN--The Council of State has appointed Jozef Filipowicz Polish ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Jozef Filipowicz, 51, economist by education, joined Foreign Service in 1961. He was first secretary and charge d'affairs at the Polish Embassy in Ottawa, and in 1971-75 Polish ambassador to Nigeria, Niger and Dahomey. Before his appointment Jozef Filipowicz was a department director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 7111 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD]

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski received the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Argentina to Poland, Julio Barboza, who presented his letters of credence, in the audience in the Belweder today. [Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

Andrei Meeting With Participants

AU081430 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0908 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Havana (AGERPRES) 8/9/1979--Stefan Andrei, head of the Romanian delegation participating in the sixth summit conference of non-aligned countries in Havana, had interviews with: Bendjedid Chadli, president of Algeria; Samora Machel, president of Mozambique; Ebrahim Yazdi, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iran; as well as with the foreign ministers of Tanzania, Ben Mkapa; the Republic of Singapore, Sinnathamby Rajaratnam; Morocco, M'hamed Boucetta; Bolivia, Gustavo Fernandez; and with the minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Butrus Ghali.

During the interviews examined were problems of the development of the political, economic technical-scientific and other relations between Romania and the respective countries. At the same time, approached were problems of the cooperation between Romania and the respective states within international bodies, in view of promoting peace and collaboration, of building a new international economic order. Likewise, surveyed were some aspects of the current international situation.

Further on Meetings, Cuba's Rodriguez

AU082112 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Cuba, met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and vice president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, the two sides briefed each other on socialist construction in the two countries and on Romanian-Cuban relations. Both sides stressed the desire to develop relations between the two parties, to strengthen ties between Romania and Cuba at various levels and to expand trade exchanges and production sharing. The sides also exchanged views on current issues of international life.

Also in Havana, Comrade Stefan Andrei, who is heading the Romanian delegation to the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, met with the prime minister of Guyana, with the deputy premiers and foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Syria, with the foreign ministers of Algeria, Bolivia, Mexico, Colombia, the Ivory Coast, Angola and Sri Lanka and with the head of the Libyan delegation. During the talks the sides discussed matters concerning the continuous development of relations between Romania and the respective countries at bilateral and international levels and exchanged views on current issues of the international life.

SCINTEIA Comment

LD051340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1117 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

["Non-Aligned Summit Conference"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/9/1979--In a commentary devoted to this major event in the international life, SCINTEIA of September 5 underlines: Romania attaches particular importance to the activity of the non-aligned countries, developing close, many-sided cooperation--both in the sphere of bilateral relations and within the U.N. and other international forums.

Undoubtedly--the leading newspaper further writes--Romania's admittance as invited guest to the previous non-aligned summit conference held in Colombo two years ago is an expression of the special valuation she enjoys with non-aligned countries, generally with all the states of the world, due to her foreign policy and participation in various events and activities of the non-aligned movement.

Conspicuously pointing to the significance of the current non-aligned summit under way in Havana, the message President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the conference highlights the major issues of contemporaneity and reasserts the high-principled stands of the R.C.P. and of the Romanian state on these problems, Romania's resolve to further act, together with all advanced socio-political forces, for a settlement that should accord with the interests of all peoples, with the general interests of peace and progress.

The complex international situation--SCINTEIA points out--calls, now more than ever before, for the joint action of all peoples, of all advanced forces in view of preventing the heightening of international tension, of furthering and strengthening the course of detente and collaboration, of the free development of each and every nation.

Setting out from this very imperative the message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterates the necessity of firmly promoting, in interstate relations, the new principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force, each people's sacred right to free development, its right to master its own destiny. This necessity is one of the fundamental commandments of the contemporary world, in favour of which Romania consistently declares, being convinced that it is only through a strict observance and generalization of the new principles that a new climate can be established in the international life, guaranteeing the self-reliant development of each nation in conditions of peace and security.

It is in this spirit that Romania has always stressed the necessity for intensified struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policies, against any form of oppression, against the policy of force and immixture. Within this framework, worth mentioning is that among the items on the conference's agenda an important place is held by the demand of liquidating the last bastions of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and in other regions of the world--the message sent by Romania's president reasserting the active support Romania grants to the cause of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, of the majority population in South Africa, to the self-reliant development of all those peoples still under foreign domination.

In the spirit of the consistent policy promoted by Romania that has always emphasized the vital need for an exclusively political settlement of interstate differences and litigations, President Nicolae Ceausescu's message reiterates the constructive stands of his country with regard to the concrete modalities of settling the issues in the Middle East, the Lebanon and Cyprus [situations], so that the independent and sovereign development of all these peoples should be guaranteed.

Unfortunately--SCINTEIA writes--some non-aligned states are involved in such litigious issues. The great diversity--in point of social system, size, development level, political and ideological options--characteristic of the non-aligned states, as well as the existence of problems left unsolved by the long colonial domination result in the emergence of different outlooks, of conflict even. The fundamental interests of the non-aligned movement--which should prevail over any difference of outlooks--demand that the non-aligned countries solve the litigious issues by political ways, reject any tendency to and attempt at discord, strengthen their unity and consolidate their solid action, since all this could substantively contribute to the enhancement of their influence and capacity of action in the world arena.

Starting from the vital importance of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, which was defined as the primordial and most urgent goal of the entire mankind, the message of the Romanian head of state underlines the need for more energetic actions of peoples, of peace-loving forces everywhere, for stimulating the passage to practical measures of halting the arms race, of freezing and cutting down military expenditures, of diminishing armed effectives, of dismantling foreign military bases, of dissolving blocs.

Having in view the fact that most of the non-aligned states are developing countries which have to cope with the serious difficulties caused by the persistency and widening of gaps, of world's division into rich and poor countries, it is only natural for the summit conference to give priority attention to the ardent necessity of eradicating underdevelopment. Starting from this very necessity, President Nicolae Ceausescu's message particularly emphasizes the importance of strengthening the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries, non-aligned countries in the majority, as a prerequisite for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The democratization of international relations is a major imperative of contemporaneity for which Romania consistently declares starting from the fact that it is only through the observance of each state's right to take part, on an equal footing, in debating all problems confronting mankind that lasting and judicious solutions can be found, in keeping with the interests of each and every nation, of the international community as a whole. Within this framework, a special role falls on the small and medium-sized countries, on the developing countries, on the non-aligned states, which, beside the great powers, represent the great majority on the globe and are vitally interested in promoting a new, democratic policy in the entire world.

LUMEA on Nonalinement

AU311031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 31 Aug 79 AU

["Non-Aligned Movement--an Important Factor in the Promotion of the New Principles of Inter-State Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1979--The summit conference of the non-aligned countries due in Havana will be a significant moment in the activity of the non-aligned movement--writes the foreign policy weekly LUMEA--being of great interest not only to those states but also to international community as a whole by the broad resonance of the problems to be approached.

As is known, Romania participates as invited guest in the conference.

Stressing the fact that the proceedings of the Havana conference will take place in extremely complex international conditions, characterized by the intensification of the peoples' fight against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and dictat on the one side, and by the accentuation of the fight for gaining or consolidating zones of influence and domination in the other, a fact with deep-going consequences in the proliferation of the attempts to disjoin the developing and non-aligned countries, the weekly LUMEA mentions: An undeniable reality of our epoch is the fact that the non-aligned movement asserts itself as one of the great progressive forces of mankind, as an important component of the world anti-imperialist front and at the same time, as an important factor of the democratization of international relations.

Showing then, that various differences of opinions occur on one problem or another among the non-aligned countries, which, in the complex conditions of international life, have each of them specific historical and geographical conditions, the magazine writes: The more significant is the strong assertion of the attachment of the non-aligned countries to the principle and objectives of the movement, of the will to pass to determined measures for the application of these principles in the relations among them. Of extreme importance is the fact that, above any differences (?between them) the non-aligned countries give pride of place to the fundamental (?interests), to the common aspirations [words indistinct]. Only by concerted actions could those countries more strongly sustain their stand, (?ensuring) the democratic evolution of the international political (?life), in accordance with the legitimate aspirations and interests of all nations.

In the conditions of the latest intensification of the contradictions at an international scale, the historic responsibility of the progressive, anti-imperialist forces--that is of the non-aligned countries, too--becomes more stringent, the magazine writes, for acting firmly and promptly for removing the serious dangers threatening the peace and security of the planet, for settling all conflicts by political means, for abolishing the policy of domination and of redivision of the zones of influence.

Referring to the fact that by their preoccupations the non-aligned countries and in general the developing countries are vitally interested in the achievement of progressive social changes for removing the old-fashioned structures, for an accelerated progress in all spheres of social life, the Romanian weekly underlines that the expansion of cooperation among the non-aligned countries, among the developing countries, is an objective requirement for the capitalization of their capabilities and possibilities to engage on the road of the economic and social development.

Highlighting that Romania works for the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration with the non-aligned countries, LUMEA writes: The close collaboration with these countries organically fits in her foreign policy of broad international opening, Romania being resolved to strengthen and intensify in the future too, the collaboration with the socialist countries, with the non-aligned countries and with the developing ones, with all states of the world, irrespective of system.

Encouraged by numerous affinities of historic development, the relations of collaboration between Romania and the non-aligned countries have continuously expanded and deepened in the political, economic, technico-scientific and other domains, and their collaboration in the international arena too, has grown. At present, Romania has relations with practically all non-aligned states.

The rapprochement and collaboration between Romania and the non-aligned countries, her permanent participation in adequate forms in the activities of the non-aligned movement, the magazine adds, naturally derive from her foreign policy, of promoting world-wide the goals of the fight for socialism, for peace and security, for every people's inalienable right to freely choose its way of economic and social development, to act for the democratization of the international life, for new relations, of equality among all states. The Romanian people is convinced, the magazine concludes, that Romania's and other socialist states' participation in the activity of the non-aligned countries serve the unity of all anti-imperialist, progressive and democratic forces, benefits the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of aggression and political and economic dictat.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAEL'S INITIATIVE AND CHANGE PARTY LEADER

AU072115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/9/1979--On September 7, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Amnon Rubinstein, chairman of the Initiative And Change Party of Israel, who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the interview, recalled were the good relations existing between Romania and Israel and underlined was the important role incumbent on the political organizations of the two countries in the development and diversification of these relations in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, international cooperation and understanding. Also approached were international problems and mainly those regarding the Middle East situation, the ways and means to build a just and lasting peace in that region.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirming the stand consistently promoted by Socialist Romania, underlined the necessity to settle the Middle East situation by the building of a global, just and durable peace in that zone, on the basis of the complete, unconditioned and soonest withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, of the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, to self-determination, inclusive of the setting up of its own independent state, as well as of the ensuring of the security and territorial integrity of all states in that region. The Romanian head of state also stressed the utility of convening an international conference with the participation of all interested parts, PLO included, of the USSR and the USA--co-leaders of the Geneva conference, under the UN aegis for the achievement of a durable and just peace in that zone.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SHAYKH OF QATAR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031510 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 3 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/9/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, on the national day of that state.

The telegram expresses the belief that the relations between Romania and Qatar will develop for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

BURTICA RECEIVES SYRIAN OIL MINISTER 8 SEPTEMBER

AU081433 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1158 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/9/1979--Opinions were exchanged on the Romanian-Syrian economic relations during a talk in Bucharest on September 8 between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and 'Isa Darwish, minister of petroleum and mineral wealth of the Syrian Arab Republic. Mutual satisfaction was expressed for their upward course as well as the determination to further act for carrying to effect, in good conditions, the decisions of presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad on the development of the Romanian-Syrian cooperation on multiple planes.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU081435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1152 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received 'Aziz 'Uman Shannib, ambassador of the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest, at his request.

A talk took place which passed in a cordial atmosphere. At the same time, cordial greetings were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Libyan head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

SPANISH PAPER CITES ROMANIAN DENIAL OF ARMS DEAL WITH EGYPT

LD061237 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Sep 79 p 11 LD

[Ricardo Estarriol dispatch: "Vienna: There is no Romanian-Egyptian Arms Supplies Agreement"]

[Excerpts] Vienna, 31 August--In a telephone conversation with this correspondent, a spokesman for the Romanian foreign ministry in Bucharest today denied the report published Wednesday by the Soviet TASS agency concerning the existence of a Romanian-Egyptian military cooperation treaty whereby Romania undertakes to supply the Egyptian army with the Soviet-manufactured spare parts necessary for the Soviet military equipment still owned by Egypt. The Soviet Union has refused to supply these spare parts since the rift between the two countries.

Vigorous Romanian Denial

According to circles close to the Romanian foreign ministry, the Egyptian defense minister did not visit Bucharest in March and no agreement of this kind was signed there either. It is known for certain only that a visit was made by that minister to Romania in late June. No agreement was signed on that occasion. The report published by TASS is--according to the Romanian sources--"absurd speculation on the part of the Lebanese newspaper [ASH-SHA'B] which lacks authority and is misinformed," as is clear from the fact that it mentions a visit with the wrong date.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON ROMANIA'S MIDDLE EAST PEACE EFFORTS

For the text of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's remarks on Romania's efforts for Middle East peace, as published by Bucharest LUMEA in its issue No 36 of 30 August, see the Inter-Arab Affairs section of the 6 September Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

AGERPRES STATEMENT CONDEMNS RHODESIAN RAIDS IN MOZAMBIQUE

AU081545 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The Romanian press agency AGERPRES has issued the following statement:

Romanian public opinion learned with profound indignation about the new aggressive acts of the illegal Salisbury regime against certain neighboring independent and sovereign states.

Such acts have reached a high point with the penetration of Rhodesian airborne troops into several inhabited areas lying deep inside the territory of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Rhodesian planes concurrently bombed a number of towns in Mozambique, causing victims among civilians and important material damage.

These new aggressive acts of the reactionary Salisbury regime, the statement further reads, are a brutal violation of international law norms and principles and of the sovereignty and independence of neighboring states. They highlight once more the fact that, in its attempts to drown in blood the Zimbabwe people's struggle for freedom and independence, the present Rhodesian regime maintains a state of tension and conflict in that part of the world. Such criminal attacks are part and parcel of the tactics of reactionary racist regimes, which want to prevent the liberation struggle of peoples in southern Africa. In this respect, the statement reads, it is significant that the aggressive acts committed by the Salisbury reactionary regime are taking place on the eve of the London conference devoted to finding political solutions to the Rhodesian problem.

Firmly supporting and assisting the just cause and struggle for freedom and independence of the Zimbabwe people led by the Patriotic Front against colonialism, racism and all kinds of foreign oppression, our people express their full militant solidarity with this struggle, whose noble goals are based on each people's right to independently decide its destiny.

Together with world public opinion, the statement concludes, the Romanian people condemn most firmly and strongly the new aggressive acts against the People's Republic of Mozambique and resolutely demands that the Salisbury authorities immediately halt their aggressive acts against neighboring sovereign states and put an end to their policy which runs counter to international law and the cause of peace and security in Africa and throughout the world, so that the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Mozambique and other states in that area are observed.

ANGOLAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS FOR TALKS

Meeting With Fazekas

AU071016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1979--Talks were held in Bucharest on September 7 between Ludovic Fazekas, minister of forestry and building materials, and Horacio Braz da Silva, minister of constructions and housing of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two ministers analyzed the stage of the cooperative relations between Romania and Angola in the field of forestry and building materials, the possibilities of further developing them on multiple planes.

Meeting With Dinca

AU072100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/9/1979--Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister and minister of industrial constructions of Romania, received on September 7 Horacio Braz da Silva, minister of constructions and housing of the People's Republic of Angola.

They examined the possibilities to further develop the economic relations between the two countries in industrial and socio-cultural constructions.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 18th party congress, the SKP representatives outlined the SKP program for establishing the unity of action of the workers class for establishing a democratic front, for restricting and eliminating the power of the monopoly capital as the main task for basic democratic changes in Finnish society.

The SKP highly values the successes of the 30-year development of the GDR under the leadership of the SED, and conveys its fraternal congratulations on the forthcoming anniversary. The level of development achieved in the GDR in all spheres of social life is the result of the creative application of the general natural laws of the socialist revolution in an industrially developed country. The Finnish Communists regard the propagation of the achievements of real socialism as a decisive component part of their solidarity with the socialist states.

The SED Central Committee general secretary reported on the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress that are aimed at securing the well-being of the working people, the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. He paid tribute to the accomplishments of the GDR working people who by their activity and initiative are preparing the 30th anniversary of their socialist state in all social spheres. Their work and endeavors are marked by the realization that to strengthen the GDR's economic capacity is the key problem of the further shaping of the developed socialist society, of continuing the program of full employment, of the prosperity of the people and of stability.

Erich Honecker emphasized the SED's appreciation of the struggle of the Finnish Communists for the social and national interests of their country's working people, for close friendly relations of Finland with the Soviet Union, with the GDR and with the other states of the socialist community, as well as for an active Finnish policy of peace.

In assessing the international situation the representatives of the SED and of the SKP concurrently declared that the present international development is primarily characterized by the revolutionary mainstreams of our era--the community of socialist states, the communist and workers parties as well as the national liberation movements. Owing to the developed power and the constructive and active peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other states of real socialism and owing to their internationalist solidarity with the workers movement in the capitalist countries and the national-revolutionary movements it was possible to create favorable international conditions for all forces of peace and of social progress. Imperialism and other reactionary forces are trying to check this development through intensified counterattacks. Both parties condemn the big power-chauvinist policy of the Chinese leadership, especially China's disgraceful aggression against the SRV, and they declare that there will be no abatement in their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people as well as with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

The SED and the SKP reaffirm their determination, in compliance with the spirit of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties, to further strengthen the unity of action in the joint struggle for consolidating the process of detente, for halting the arms race initiated by imperialism, and for concrete disarmament steps. In this context the SKP supports the latest proposals of the Warsaw Pact states aimed at these objectives. The SED and the SKP welcome the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons between the USSR and the United States, which is setting up a barrier against the further stockpiling of those weapons which have the greatest power of destruction, above all the intercontinental nuclear missiles. They call for the earliest possible ratification os this treaty, which can exert a beneficial influence on the international climate.

Attending the gala were Paul Nicolescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, Ana Muresan, chairman of the Women's National Council, executives of some ministeries, executives of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association, other Romanian officials.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MEETING COMMEMORATING BULGARIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU072110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1979--On the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, a festive meeting took place in Bucharest on September 7.

It was attended by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, executives of ministries, numerous Bucharest working people.

In his address, Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, pointed out that the triumph of the insurrection of September 9, 1944 was an event of crucial importance in the history and destinies of the Bulgarian people, as it inaugurated a new era in its history.

Pointing out that the main role in the organization and carrying through of the revolutionary act of September 9 was acted by the Bulgarian Communist Party, the speaker showed the essential role in those events, of the victories won by the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, of the resistance movement in the countries temporarily invaded by Nazi Germany. The triumph of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation on August 23 in Romania and Romania's joining with her full military, material and human potential, alongside of the Soviet Army, the fight against the German war machine, he said, accounted for an important support to the anti-fascist fight in neighbour Bulgaria.

After stressing upon the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the 35 years elapsed since the victory of the socialist revolution, he highlighted the successes scored by the Romanian people in the 35 years of socialist construction, saying:

Romania consistently campaigns for the development of the friendship with all socialist countries, acts unabatedly for the consolidation of their solidarity and collaboration. He also highlighted the growing Romanian relations with the developing countries, with the advanced capitalist countries, with all states of the world.

Evoking the Romanian-Bulgarian traditions of friendship, the speaker stressed that in the years of building the new system, the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and collaboration attained a higher level, took on fresh dimensions, lastingly relying upon the Marxist-Leninist principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

Stressing that in the last decade the relations between the two parties and peoples have greatly developed, the speaker pointed to the importance of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. He then extensively referred to the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration, stressing that it takes on fresh dimensions with every passing year.

Of outstanding importance, he said, have been the exchanges of views between the leaders of our parties and countries on current questions of the international situation, when the will of Romania and Bulgaria was reaffirmed to develop their active collaboration on an external plane, contributing by joint efforts and actions to the deepening of the process of detente, to the creation of a climate of security and cooperation in the Balkans in Europe, the world over, to the adoption of concrete measures for disarmament, to the establishment of genuinely equitable inter-state relations, to the building of the new world economic order and the attainment of all nations' ideals of freedom, independence and progress. Next to speak was Petur Danailov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Festive Meeting in Cluj

AU071052 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Summary] "Within the framework of events organized in our country to mark the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution, a festive meeting took place in Cluj-Napoca on 5 September attended by local party and state official, representatives of mass and civic organizations, workers, engineers, technicians and men of science, art and culture."

Constantin Crisan, first secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Cluj opened the meeting. Aurelia Danila, secretary of the Cluj County party committee, spoke about the importance of that event and stressed the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian relations and cooperation at various levels.

In his speech, the Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest, Petur Danailov, stressed that the 9 September 1944 event marked the Bulgarian people's liberation for good from capitalist exploitation and fascism and the beginning of a new era. He then reviewed the successes recorded by the Bulgarian people in all fields of material and cultural life. The Bulgarian ambassador concluded his speech by stressing the importance of further developing fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MALI AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL CALL

AU081442 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1979--On September 8, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Diallo, ambassador of the Republic of Mali in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the conclusion of his mission in Romania. On the occasion, a talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

UK CONSERVATIVE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 7 SEPTEMBER

AU072120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1979--Mihai Dalea, Alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, together with George Macovescu, member of the Executive Bureau of the SUF National Council, and Ioan Ceterchi, member of the SUF National Council, had a meeting with a delegation of the Conservative Party of England, made up of Julien Amery M.P., head of the delegation, Maurice MacMillan, Biggs Davisson and Lord Cranbourn, who visit Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the talk, they approached questions of joint interest on the further development of the relations between Romania and England on multiple planes.

JOINT HEALTH COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TURKEY

LD061258 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/9/1979--The Romanian minister of health, Eugen Proca, and the Turkish Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Mete Tan, signed a protocol in Bucharest on technical cooperation, in the field of health and medical sciences for the 1979-1980 period.

The document envisages the intensification of interchange of specialists; the promotion of collaboration among medical societies, mutual information on normative acts in the field of public health, as well as on the epidemiological situation in the two countries.

JOINT ECONOMIC SESSION WITH PHILIPPINES, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU061953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1630 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU

["Romanian-Philippine Economic Talks"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/9/1979--The proceedings of the second session of the Romanian-Philippine Joint Commission of Scientific and Technological Cooperation took place in Bucharest.

During the proceedings the sides analysed the current stage and the results of the Romanian-Philippine technico-scientific cooperation and established the objectives for the 1980-1981 period in this field.

On September 6 signed were the protocol of the session and the programme to apply the agreement of technico-scientific cooperation between the two countries in the 1980-1981 period.

The documents stipulate the achievement of joint cooperation ventures in the fields of agriculture, aquaculture and oceanography, silviculture and wood processing, of the alternative sources of energy, of the coal exploiting technologies and in other fields.

At the conclusion of the proceedings of the joint commission session, the Philippine delegation was received by Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology. On the occasion, both sides underlined the necessity to intensify their joint efforts for the development of the Romanian-Philippine technico-scientific cooperation.

SCINTEIA INTERVIEW WITH GERMAN MINORITY OFFICIAL

AU052032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

["Flourishing Spiritual Life"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1979--Never before has the spiritual life of the population of German nationality been so rich as in the last few years--stated Nikolaus Berwanger, chairman of the Timis County Council of the Working People of German Nationality in an interview with the Bucharest newspaper SCINTEIA published on September 5. And this is only natural--he added--because the rich material life of a people finds its expression in the richness of its spiritual life.

Undoubtedly, the assertion of the creation of the coinhabiting nationalities--of the German nationality in particular--in the context of Romanian arts and literature, with its peculiarities, is an undeniable fact. Literature in particular, has substantially enlivened. Thus, after the publication of "A Banat Mosaic"--a book containing studies on Banat culture, signed by the octogenarian writer Franz Liebhard, who was recently awarded the "Order of Labour", first class, and whose book was awarded the special prize of the Writers' Union--other 25 books of poems and prose written by German writers of the Timis County were put out: "A Country Lad" by Ludwig Schwarz who was awarded the prize of the Timisoara Writers' Association; a volume of poems signed by Horst Samson and Helmut Freunddorfer, which were awarded prizes by the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth]. Moreover, created was an original dramaturgy in the German language.

An important step forward--Poet Nikolaus Berwanger underlined--was made towards the capitalization of the literary inheritance. Published were a book about the militant writer Johann Nepomuk Preyer and monographs dedicated to Adam Muller-Guttenbrunn--European famous writer from Banat--from whose creation put out were the trilogy "Lenau", the book "Micul Svab" (The Little Swabian) written in Romanian and the autobiographical novel "Master Jacob and His Children" published on his 125 birth anniversary. Collections of Banat folklore were also printed. German literature--he stated--is by far richer and more varied than everything our forerunners achieved.

Likewise, noteworthy is the activity of the German-language Theatre of Timisoara--the only state-subsidized German stage outside the German languistic space proper--a theatre that recently celebrated 25 years of activity as well as the People's Theatre of Lugoj, functioning for ten years, and the numerous painting exhibitions arranged in Romanian towns.

The German population in Banat lives a flourishing spiritual life. It uses various vernaculars in Romania, but we all speak the unique language of socialism. This is the explanation of the unity of this people--the chairman of the Timis County Council of the Working People of German Nationality said in conclusion.

CORRECTION TO ANDREI VISIT WITH VANCE IN WASHINGTON

The following correction to the item entitled "Andrei Meets With Vance in Washington 3 September," published in the 4 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, H 1, should be made:

Page H 1, first paragraph, line four, substitute the word "including" for the word "especially."

TITO MEETS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS IN HAVANA 7 SEPTEMBER

King Husayn

LD071932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, today received King Husayn of Jordan in his residence in Havana.

During a friendly conversation there was an exchange of views on the current course of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries. The two heads of state acknowledged that there are difficulties and differing views in the present debate at the summit, but they expressed the conviction that these would be overcome in the general interest of the nonalined movement.

It was also mentioned that some difficulties are understandable in view of the very large number of member-countries and their individual stages of development and positions.

However, President Tito and King Husayn emphasized that there are feelings of responsibility and the unanimous desire among the participants in the conference that this summit gathering of nonalined countries be successful and contribute to the further strengthening of the nonalined movement.

President Tito acquainted King Husayn with the work of the conference presidium last night, when the question of Kampuchea was discussed.

During their talks, President Tito and the Jordanian king also exchanged views on the latest events in the Middle East. King Husayn reported that, unfortunately, there have been no positive developments regarding this issue. On the contrary, he added, the situation in this area is worsening because of Israel's arrogant and increasingly aggressive behavior in relation to southern Lebanon, where the situation is extremely serious, and in relation to the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people.

The energy problem was also discussed in the talks. This problem confronts both Yugoslavia and Jordan, as well as many other nonalined and developing countries. In this connection, the need was stressed for the sixth summit to find a solution to this acute problem, particularly when it is a case of the least developed countries as oil importers. [as received]

The meeting between President Tito and King Husayn was also attended by members of the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth summit: Vidoje Zarkovic, Josip Vrhovec and Berislav Badurina.

Burnham of Guyana

LD071934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received in his residence in Havana Forbes Burnham, prime minister of Guyana, and had a friendly conversation with him.

At the center of attention in the exchange of views between President Tito and Prime Minister Burnham were international economic problems. It was stressed that many heads of delegations in the Havana summit general debate had pointed to these problems and urged their solution.

In this connection it was mentioned that hitherto, at various meetings, very important decisions had been adopted, but that many of them, unfortunately, had not been realized.

In the opinion of the two statesmen the question of the realization of these agreements is being raised more and more seriously and for this reason the sixth nonalined summit should adopt definite measures in this direction. In this connection the need to intensify cooperation between nonalined countries was stressed. During the conversation they also discussed bilateral cooperation, particularly the part played by Yugoslav enterprises in the construction of the hydroenergy system in Guyana, which is being financed by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

The reception was attended by: Vidoje Zarkovic, Josip Vrhovec and Berislav Badurina, members of the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth summit; and on the Guyanese side by Rashleigh Jackson, minister of foreign affairs of Guyana.

Manley of Jamaica

LD072030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received today in his residence in Havana Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica, and had a friendly talk with him.

In the conversation it was noted that the significance and influence of the policy of nonalinement are increasingly strengthening in the world. In the assessment of Prime Minister Manley, this is also becoming manifest in Latin America, where an ever growing number of countries is joining the nonalined movement. Because of this there is increasingly active participation by states from this continent in international political life. All this is also reflected in the current activities of the Organization of American States.

President Tito emphasized the significance of the fact that the Andean Group--Peru, Panama, Bolivia and Columbia--have joined in the sixth summit in unity, expressing their loyalty to the original principles of the policy of nonalinement and their readiness to become involved to the maximum in the direction of their application.

Later in the conversation there was also mention of some attempts by the world press to present a false picture of the situation at the sixth summit and thereby to stimulate division and mutual confrontation between the nonalined countries. In this connection, President Tito emphasized that the majority of the information media in the world have reported objectively on the work of the summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana. Also emphasized was the desire on both sides for bilateral relations between Jamaica and Yugoslavia to expand and strengthen. The reception was attended by Vidoje Zarkovic and Berislav Badurina, members of the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth summit.

Zairian Parliamentary President

LD081752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received in his residence in Havana this morning Ileo Songo Amba, president of the National Legislative Council of the Republic of Zaire, who is leading his country's delegation at the sixth summit conference of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries. They engaged in a friendly conversation.

An exchange of views took place on the work of the sixth summit in Havana, which is drawing to a close. In the conversation it was emphasized that a large number of countries taking part in the conference were resolutely in favor of strict application of the original principles of the policy of nonalinement.

During the conversation there was also discussion of the need for the greatest attention to be devoted to democratic relations in the movement and to a principled adoption of standpoints on the basis of criteria, principles and already established aims. It was particularly emphasized that the struggle for democratization should be the center of attention in the coming period, for every attempt at division would have very negative consequences for the nonalined movement's unity and capability for action.

President Tito also underlined that the nonalined movement is an independent international factor which acts in the interest of the whole world community.

Amba, president of the Zairian National Legislative Council, stressed that his country's delegation fully supported President Tito's address at the sixth summit general debate.

The head of the Zairian delegation then acquainted President Tito with his country's plans for economic and general development, the focus of which is on the development of agriculture, health and education. President Ileo Songo Amba expressed the wish for bilateral cooperation between Zaire and Yugoslavia to expand and to continue to be promoted.

The reception was attended by Vidoje Zarkovic and Berislav Badurina, members of the Yugoslav delegation.

MILOS MINIC MEETS WITH MOROCCAN PREMIER IN HAVANA

LD080100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2127 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Sept. 7 (TANJUG)--Member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Havana summit Milos Minic today met with Moroccan Premier Maata Bouabid.

Views were exchanged on summit agenda items and the current situation concerning the Western Sahara, on which the two sides presented their views.

REPORTAGE ON TITO, DELEGATION RETURN TO YUGOSLAVIA

Havana Departure Postponement

LD081412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--As already announced, the sixth nonalined conference of heads of state and government in Havana has been extended by 1 day. Because of this, the return of President Tito and members of the Yugoslav delegation to Yugoslavia is expected on Monday, 10 September, instead of Sunday, 9 September.

TV Coverage of Return

AU081443 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] First of all, here is information about the return of Comrade Tito to Yugoslavia from Havana: The sixth conference of the heads of state or governments in Havana has been extended for 1 day. For this reason it is expected that President Tito and members of the Yugoslav delegation will arrive on Monday, 10 September instead of on Sunday as had been announced.

On Monday at 1200 [1100 GMT] hours, Belgrade television will carry from our capital a live relay of the reception of President Tito upon his arrival from the sixth conference of the heads of states or governments of nonalined countries in Havana. The realization of this relay will be one of the greatest technical undertakings of Yugoslav television. 25 cameras will be positioned along the entire route from Surcin Airport to Dedinje. Reports from Belgrade, Skopje, Sarajevo, Pristina and Novi Sad will be included in the direct relay. Belgrade radio will also carry the relay of the entire return of Comrade Tito.

Departure Message to Castro

LD092255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2218 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Upon leaving Cuban territory, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito sent Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State and the Council of Ministers, the following telegram:

As we leave your territory, I would like by this means, on behalf of the Yugoslav delegation and on my own behalf, to most sincerely thank the government and friendly nation of the Republic of Cuba, and in particular you personally, for the hospitality which you accorded us and for everything you did for us during our several-day visit to Havana.

I am convinced of the need for all of us now, following the successful conclusion of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries, to direct our efforts towards solving the burning issues of international political and economic relations, consistently implementing, in a democratic spirit, the original principles and goals of the policy and movement of nonalinement, which during the last few days have experienced their full affirmation.

At the same time I would like to take the opportunity to express the conviction that the talks which we held will contribute to mutual respect, esteem and the further strengthening of friendship between our nations and the all-round cooperation of our two nonalined countries.

I send you, Dear President, sincere greetings and best wishes for personal happiness and the further all-round prosperity of the people of Cuba.

Havana Departure

LD092228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2214 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left Havana for Yugoslavia today following the successful conclusion of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries at which he led the Yugoslav delegation.

President Tito has been in the capital of Cuba from 29 August, and during his stay he met and exchanged views with nearly 30 statesmen of nonalined countries.

President Tito was seen off at the airport by Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, together with other high-ranking Cuban leaders.

TITO EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR RECOGNITION AT NONALINED SUMMIT

LD091424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--After President Sekou Toure had read out the text of the resolution paying tribute to President Tito for his meritorious contribution to the creation of the nonalined movement and to its development and consolidation, the SFRY president expressed his gratitude with the following words:

Allow me at this high-ranking gathering to express my greatest gratitude for the recognition which I was given here today. I consider this recognition to belong also to all the founders of the movement, most of whom are no longer among the living.

I consider that the nonalined movement has risen vastly over the past 18 years. From 25 countries represented at the Belgrade conference in 1961, the movement today has already more than 100 members and observers. This is a vast number and makes our responsibility all the greater. I think that all the resolutions and decisions which we have adopted at this summit should be implemented, that deeds should follow words. It is not enough to adopt resolutions verbally; they should also be implemented.

In my view this summit is of a vast, and one may say historic, significance for the further development of the movement. The whole world, as never before, followed this summit, expecting us to preserve unity and to preserve the original principles of the policy of nonalinement.

There have been shortcomings among nonalined countries. I think that this summit will put many things right, that there will be more unity, more mutual tolerance than previously. As far as I am concerned, I will always exert both my physical and mental abilities in the interest of the unity of our movement and in the consistent pursuit of the policy of nonalinement.

There have been in the world various speculations that the movement was allegedly facing disintegration, that there would be a split and so forth. However, I have always believed and still believe, the same as my comrades do, that this will not and must not happen, that one must work in this direction. [as received] We are glad that this summit succeeded in preserving unity. We have adopted decisions of a vast importance for the further development and consolidation of the policy of nonalinement.

Dear friends and comrades: at the end I wish to thank you most warmly once more for this high recognition, which I share with all those who worked with me on the creation and consolidation of nonalinement, on the strengthening of unity and the development of the movement into what it represents today. Thank you.

SFRY DELEGATION SUBMITS PROPOSAL FOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

LD071844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The Yugoslav delegation at the sixth summit of nonalined countries has submitted a proposal in the form of a written working document on the peaceable resolution of disputes between nonalined countries. The document proceeds from the principle of loyalty to the nonalined movement as a "nonbloc force" which should enable the realization of the rights of all peoples to freedom, equality and self-determination. Solidarity and unity are an essential prerequisite for the realization of the role of these countries as a determining factor of peace in the world and of the struggle for just international relations on the basis of equality and the gradual overcoming of bloc and other kinds of divisions.

This working document, which has attracted great attention here, censures any use of force aimed at violating the existing borders of another state as a means to solve international disputes. All peoples, the document says, enjoy the inalienable right to decide on their own conditions, needs and possibilities without any kind of interference under whatever form on the part of another state.

The Yugoslav delegation's proposal in particular expresses concern at the fact that many armed conflicts have arisen between nonalined countries recently--conflicts which have reached serious proportions and have had a negative influence on the movement's solidarity and capability for action. These conflicts have also increased the danger of direct or indirect interventions from outside, threatening the sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the parties in dispute.

Because of all this, the Yugoslav delegation proposes a total of 11 points which would lay down and specify a peaceable method of solving all disputes between nonalined countries by means of negotiations, good offices and other measures provided for in the UN Charter. A special appeal would be directed toward the governments of the nonalined countries in mutual dispute so that they might attempt--without sparing labor or effort--to resolve the disputes bilaterally. The proposal also expresses the conviction that all nonalined countries in such instances might offer help to the parties in dispute and also suggests a discussion of the possibilities of founding, if the disputing parties seek this, informal ad hoc groups for the purpose of mediating.

The Yugoslav proposal ends with the suggestion that full attention should be devoted to this aspect of relations between the nonalined countries, so that the group of nonalined in New York, the bureau of the sixth summit and the Coordination Bureau might study this question and put forward suitable recommendations to the ministerial conference of nonalined countries to be held in New Delhi in 1981.

PRESS REPORTS ON NONALINED SUMMIT, CONFERENCE RESULTS

TANJUG 6 September Review

LD062326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 6 (TANJUG)--All Yugoslav dailies frontpage reports on the work of the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana.

Belgrade POLITIKA reports that calls for respect for the authentic principles of non-alignment are increasingly gaining in Havana and that Tanzanian President Nyerere, in his outstanding address, defended the principles. POLITIKA's special reporter has no doubts that the position of the majority of non-aligned will be embodied in the conference final document.

The daily reports also on dissonances in evidence not only in the general debate but also at the last evening ministerial session during the debate on Kampuchea's participation in the summit.

POLITIKA gives prominence also to summit participants' interest in economic problems and President Tito's intensive activity in Havana.

The daily BORBA headlines across its front page that the roots of the policy and principles of non-alignment are very strong. The paper states that the addresses delivered so far by Latin American representatives have left a strong impression and clearly point to their countries' commitment to the policy of non-alignment. BORBA stresses that the second day of the general debate was characterized by calls for the active preservation of the authentic goals of the movement.

TANJUG 7 September Review

LD071550 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav press is unanimous in its assessment that demands for the respect of the authentic principles of nonalignment are increasingly evident in the general debate at the Havana summit. The papers write that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere gave a brilliant speech in defence of these principles.

In its resume of the course of the general debate, POLITIKA concludes that the huge majority of nonaligned countries are demanding the reassertion of the independent nature and non-bloc commitment of the movement, despite the chairman having given virtually all supporters of the opposite opinion the floor one after the other.

Such a course and content lent to the general debate, according to POLITIKA the character of a plebiscite.

POLITIKA considers that there can be no fear of a change in the action direction of the nonaligned, or of the authentic principles being abandoned, for the independent and non-bloc character of nonalignment will once again be forcefully asserted in the final documents. POLITIKA bases this conclusion on the addresses given by the majority of participants in the general debate so far.

The Belgrade daily BORBA points out that the development and experience of the non-aligned to date have demonstrated in no uncertain way that only with the preservation of the authentic identity of the movement and its independent, autonomous non-bloc character can the continuous expansion of its ranks and the unity of the activity be assured.

The paper states that the essential obligation of the non-aligned lies in the rejection of all attempts to change the essential direction of the policy of the movement and of all endeavours to cause dissension amongst the movement's members.

Newspapers on Summit Outcome

LD091618 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1209 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 9 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav press is unanimous in its assessment that the main result of the sixth summit of the non-aligned lies in the powerful confirmation of the authentic principles and non-bloc character of nonalignment. Yugoslav reports from Havana stress that the democratisation of work and (?decision)-making in the movement remain central in non-aligned policy and practice.

POLITIKA ascribes the success of the sixth summit to the decisiveness of the huge majority of the non-aligned to reassert the authentic principles and the essential non-bloc and independent commitment of the movement of nonalignment, rejecting all visible or veiled attempts at re-orientation.

It was demonstrated that the majority in the movement are united, that there has been no increase in the relative force of those who have another vision of nonalignment, although in Havana the latter were louder and more persistent than ever, notes the Belgrade daily.

POLITIKA considers that it is significant that the movement of nonalignment has remained true to its ideals and that it is capable of implementing them in action in the future.

The daily underlines that the movement of nonalignment is determined to ensure that the Coordinating Bureau implements this consistently through its future activity. In this activity there can be no monopoly, leading role or chairman power but only--unity in action on the basis of political consensus.

The daily BORBA states that the dissonant approaches which were expected in Havana have only strengthened the resolution and agreement on the assertion of the movement as an independent, non-bloc force. The continuity of the movement, the daily underlines, has been preserved and the policy of nonalignment has further strengthened in the struggle for peace and the construction of new relations, as a force which expresses the interests of the whole of mankind.

It has been demonstrated in Havana, BORBA writes, that the majority support the authentic principles and non-bloc independence, demonstrating in this way not their "moderation" (as one bloc describes) or "conservatism" (as the other says) but its universality in the way it comprehends and represents the interests of the whole of mankind and its absolute progressiveness and radicalism in the positive sense.

The Zagreb daily VJESNIK writes that in the period to come, the non-aligned must withstand even more forcefully attempts at division and new bloc strategy for influencing the movement. The only reply to this lies in the strengthening of unity.

TANJUG NOTES 'BIG DIFFERENCES' AT NONALINED SUMMIT MEETING

LD072332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2143 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 7, (TANJUG)--The sixth non-aligned summit has entered its final stage, with prospects for the formal closing session to be held tomorrow. So far, apparently big differences have been manifest in approaches and views, initiatives and suggestions, proposals and demands. It could be said that these differences have been even more numerous than press reports indicate.

In the general debate, motived also by the specific positions of every country, these differences acquired dimensions they do not really have above all because of the style and method of work imposed already in the preparatory phase and at the beginning of the conference. A feeling was created of confrontations, although the later course of the debate has demonstrated that this need not have been i.e. that this appearance was wrong.

In the political and economic committees, which are working virtually day and night on adjusting the text of the final document and accompanying resolutions, differences have been even more numerous, but generally acceptable solutions are being reached nonetheless.

It is characteristic that all the differences are in public view. There is no attempt to conceal difference, which is a phenomenon without precedent in the world. The whole summit is being held before the eyes and ears of the entire international community.

As observers note, in contrast to the non-aligned, bloc summits--military-political or economic--are held strictly behind closed doors. Bloc summits release only official statements or, in the best of cases, hold press conferences. Within the bloc organizations all differences, otherwise not small in number, remain shut up within the blocs. Non-alignment is not a bloc but a movement composed of independent subjects who freely and publicly set out their stands. Theirs is no declarative monolithism, but a true aspiration to unity.

This means that at non-aligned summits, and other non-aligned meetings as well, everything is fundamentally [word indistinct] plenary sessions are publicly held and transmitted on closed circuit television for all information media representatives, with no difference made between aligned and non-aligned journalists.

Even in the case of closed meetings, like the working meetings of the Coordinating Bureau and the Ministerial Conference, reporters are informed in detail. Each participant of whatever meeting, or at whatever level within the movement of non-alignment, has the sovereign and unwritten right to report and assess as he sees best the course and outcome of a meeting.

Since the beginning of the current summit, probably a thousand press conferences and briefings have been held. Despite the five or six journalists' rooms and the press hall, it has occured that heads of delegation have simply found no room available for meeting the press.

Thanks to this fully democratic practice, all the differences which emerged in the addresses and even in interpretations, are taking their place and real dimensions.

Nobody objective or well-intentioned would wish to construct from the differences in the debate any disharmony or split among the participants.

In regard to methods and procedure, this summit has provided important experience for the movement, teaching it--as it has each country individually--that these questions have an exceptional importance. This summit has taught that democratic principles in relations and procedure, together with the realization of the other authentic principles and fundamental political and action commitments of non-alignment, alone can ensure the further development and importance of the policy of non-alignment. Despite all the differences and divergences, and perhaps thanks to them, the sixth summit conference confirmed again the strength of the movement, its programmes and vision.

TANJUG VIEWS DECISION ON KAMPUCHEAN QUESTION

LD072344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2207 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 7 (TANJUG)--Delegation sources at the sixth summit assess that the agreement reached at dawn this morning on the Kampuchean question marks the end, essentially, of an unsuccessful attempt to justify and legalize military intervention in Kampuchea and the regime installed in Phnom Penh by this intervention.

This is the only logical and correct interpretation, authoritative sources say, particularly if one has in mind that Cuba, as the host country, prevented the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, a [word indistinct] member of the movement of non-alignment, from participating at the Havana summit.

By bringing to Havana the other delegation representing the regime in Phnom Penh, a situation with three possible outcomes was created: that Kampuchea be represented by one or the other delegation or that the seat remain vacant. This artificially created situation increased the difficulty of reaching a consensus. Thus, a temporary solution (?was) found; to continue consultations in an ad hoc group, and in the meantime leave Kampuchea's seat vacant in the non-aligned movement's bodies.

This has thwarted the clear attempt to justify intervention and interference by acceptance of their consequence [words indistinct] nonintervention, and non-interference being fundamental principles of non-alignement, emphasize delegates from many countries and the various continents.

VRHOVEC SPEAKS ON NONALINED DECISION REGARDING EGYPT

LD091048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the adoption of the resolution on the setting up of an ad hoc committee, which is to complete a study by the next Ministerial Conference on the consequences of the conclusion of the separate agreements between Cairo and Tel Aviv on the basis of the Arab countries' demand for Egypt's suspension from the movement, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed in a short speech at the sixth summit's closed session: "We are witnessing not only polemics, but also confrontations, often even very sharp ones."

"We do not believe that this benefits our movement," Vrhovec said. "At times our emotions are very pronounced, but we must bear in mind our work and efforts which have to be exerted in the future. This is why we need wisdom and why we must be calm and aware of our responsibilities."

Vrhovec added that these very qualities had manifested themselves during the work of the conference bureau, which had a very difficult task. "It was necessary to prepare a document which, on the one hand, expressed all the most important elements of the Middle East crisis and, on the other, pointed the way for our further actions. The result is a document which we cannot describe, naturally, as ideal. We are even less able to refuse the right of those who wish to propose amendments or express their disagreements.

Vrhovec then stressed that this was not contrary to the real nature of our movement. On the contrary, this is, in fact, what characterizes it.

"I wish to state that the delegation of Yugoslavia, inspired by this kind of approach to the meeting of the bureau, accepted this draft. At the same time, we are convinced that it can be adopted by consensus. The draft of the resolution prepared by the conference bureau enables us to analyze carefully--and with full responsibility--during the next period the facts and the development of the situation, and to adopt the appropriate decision in keeping with the principles of the policy of nonalinement and the democratic traditions of our movement.

"Bearing this in mind, we (?would) like to appeal to this esteemed conference to refrain from any further confrontations. Also, let us allow those who have any reservations to express them in a dignified manner, so that we can complete our work."

Vrhovec reiterated Yugoslavia's readiness to extend full assistance to the just Arab cause and do everything in its power to support the Palestinian people in their struggle for the realization of their inalienable national rights. "We believe that the proposed text of the resolution serves this end," Vrhovec concluded.

PRESIDENT TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

AU061245 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 31 August TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

"It is with satisfaction that I send to you, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, on the occasion of the anniversary of proclaiming the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, sincere greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Libyan people, for new successes in building your country and for your personal happiness. Also on this occasion, I want to express satisfaction over the successful and constant intensification of friendly relations and close cooperation between our two nonalined countries. I particularly stress the importance of the efforts which we, together with other nonalined countries, are making for a consistent realization of the policy of nonalinement for the benefit of peace, security and equitable cooperation in the world."

DJURANOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO LIBYAN OFFICIAL

AU061240 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 31 August TANJUG--On the occasion of the Libyan 1 September revolution, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram of greetings to Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

"On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, it is with great satisfaction that I send to you, on the occasion of the anniversary of proclaiming the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, cordial greetings and sincere wishes for the further progress of the friendly Libyan people and for the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries."

UBIPARIP HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR RODIONOV

LD071346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in the SFRY, at the latter's request. There was discussion of a number of issues concerning the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly within the scope of the preparations for convening the 17th session of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which is to be held in Belgrade at the end of September.

STAMBOLIC HOLDS TALKS IN ROMANIA WITH VIRGIL TROFIN

LD060942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, Sept 5 (TANJUG)--Republican premier of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, Ivan Stambolic and Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin met in Timosoara today.

During the lengthy friendly talk, the implementation of programmes of the joint construction of economic facilities was discussed. Views were also exchanged on Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in the field of energy and other economic sectors.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

Tito to Zhivkov

LD081617 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, has sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"On behalf of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and myself it gives me pleasure, on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to send you, the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State and people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria cordial congratulations and best wishes for the further successes in the socialist building of your country and for your personal happiness.

"Allow me to use this opportunity to express my conviction in the need for further development of relations and good-neighborly cooperation between our two countries, in the interest of our peoples, peace, socialism and better relations in the world."

Djuranovic to Todorov

LD081855 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"On the occasion of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's national holiday I send to you and to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in the socialist construction of your country and for your personal happiness."

STATEMENTS BY BCP POLITBURO MEMBER LILOV NOTED

LD081953 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1918 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

["Anti-Yugoslav Statements at Bulgarian Meeting"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sofia--A formal meeting was held in Sofia this evening on the occasion of the national holiday, 9 September. At the meeting, attended by the highest-ranking party and state leaders, a paper was read by Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, who spoke about the development of the country in the past period.

In the part of his speech dealing with Bulgarian foreign policy, Lilov referred to Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, largely keeping within the framework of familiar Bulgarian assertions concerning them. On the one hand he said that the two countries' relations are developing successfully and that Bulgaria is championing the improvement of these relations. On the other an attempt was made on this occasion also to blame Yugoslavia for the stagnation in relations and for certain alleged territorial pretensions. Following these assertions, Lilov stated that he viewed the development of the two countries' relations with "optimism."

NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR VISIT

LD081512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Defense Minister Col Bernardino Larios Montiel, arrived in our country on a visit to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. At Belgrade airport Colonel Montiel and the members of the delegation were welcomed and greeted by Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, along with a group of generals and officers.

During its stay in our country, the military delegation from friendly nonalined Nicaragua will hold talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and visit a number of units and establishments of our armed forces.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 16-19 SEPTEMBER

LD091216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Uppadit Packhriyangkun, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia from 16 to 19 September at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the visit views will be exchanged on topical international issues and on the possibilities for the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Kingdom of Thailand.

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD070920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received received Dr Reza Hashemian, newly appointed ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who presented his credentials. Ambassador Hashemian conveyed Prime Minister Bazargan's greetings and best wishes to President Tito and the government and peoples of Yugoslavia. Ambassador Hashemian said that the new political orientation in Iran, which after the victory of the revolution and the founding of the Islamic republic had decided to join the nonalined movement, offers the possibility for even closer cooperation with Yugoslavia in all spheres. The ambassador emphasized that Iran is resolutely devoted to peace, following an independent national policy and supporting the principle of territorial integrity and national sovereignty of all countries, as well as the principle of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. Iran firmly believes in the better development of future relations between the two countries, as well as in international cooperation and the principles of the UN Charter.

Vice President Lazar Kolisevski expressed his thanks for the greetings and returned the greetings and best wishes of President Tito and of the SFRY Presidency to Prime Minister Bazargan and the government and people of Iran. Lazar Kolisevski noted the existence of good relations and cooperation between the two countries and he emphasized that our relations as a whole are characterized by mutual friendship and understanding, as well as by a readiness by both sides to work jointly in the direction of the constant enrichment and expansion of mutual cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere. Lazar Kolisevski said that Yugoslavia had followed the recent significant events in Iran with great interest and attention, adding that we are sincerely happy that these deep revolutionary changes--as a result of the wish of the Iranian people--had opened up prospects for more rapid development and progress domestically and broader cooperation between Iran and its neighbors, as well as the strengthening of its constructive role in the world.

Having noted that Yugoslavia and Iran are cooperating successfully in the international sphere as well, Lazar Kolisevski said that this cooperation represents part of the overall efforts and activities by many countries in the direction of the democratization of existing systems of political and economic relations in the world and the securing of peace and security for all countries and peoples, as well as of free and independent development and the sovereign use of their own natural resources and potential.

Vice President Lazar Kolisevski welcomed Iran's election as a full member of the nonalined movement and he expressed the conviction that nonalined Iran would make a significant contribution to the stability of the situation in the Middle East and larger areas and--through its own constructive work and activities in broader international relations--strengthen the joint efforts by the nonalined movement in the struggle for new political and economic relations in the world.

The ceremony of the presentation of credentials and the talks were also attended by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Varoslija, deputy general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Marko Drobac, SFRY Presidency counsellor; and staff from the Iranian Embassy in Belgrade.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD042116 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At a press conference in Belgrade today representatives of the Federal Executive Council acquainted Yugoslav and foreign journalists with the latest economic trends in the country and stressed that the 6-month figures showed a significant growth in industrial production and labor productivity, as well as positive trends in the distribution of income.

Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, said that industrial production in the first 7 months of this year was about 9 percent higher than in the same period last year--2 percent more than planned. Productivity in industry had increased by 5 percent. This is one of the significant results, and a precondition for further dynamic and stable economic development in the same period, it was stated at the conference. The participation of the economy in the distribution of income as a whole increased. The recent decision of the Federal Executive Council on fixing price ceilings, adopted in agreement with the republican and provincial executive councils and in line with conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, has met with the full backing of work organizations and the public, Pulja said. The character of that measure is a temporary one: The measure creates conditions for more stable economic trends. Pulja described as negative characteristics of the current economic situation the growth of the general and joint consumption--which, however, is growing at a somewhat slower pace--and the increase in the contractual obligations of the economy and the disparity in the goods exchange with other countries.

Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy Production and Industry, also stressed that a significant rate of growth had been achieved in practically all sectors of the industry. Svetozar Pepovski, president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection, stated that unemployment in the country in the past 3 years has been at a rate of 4.2 percent and that the number of employed women and young trained cadres had increased. Despite this, the communities for employment have on their records 735,000 persons seeking employment, though among them are those who are already working or studying. Departures for temporary work abroad have fallen considerably, while about 400,000 workers who worked abroad have returned home.

Representatives of the Federal Executive Council then replied to questions put by Yugoslav and foreign journalists.

MACEDONIAN LEADER VIDOE SMILEVSKI DIES IN SKOPJE

LD082159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2136 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

["Statement by Presidency of Socialist Republic of Macedonia and Macedonia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Skopje--Comrade Vidoe Smilevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and member of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, people's hero of Yugoslavia and outstanding revolutionary and leader, who devoted his whole life to the work of the revolution and socialist construction in our country, died suddenly in Skopje this evening at about 1800 [1700 GMT].